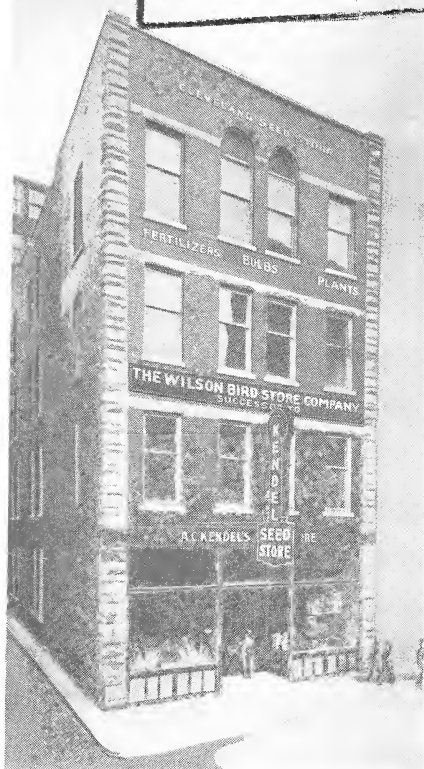
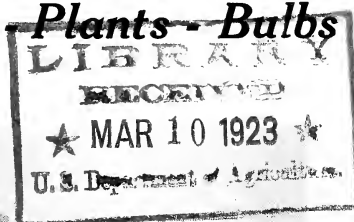


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

KENDEL'S

Seeds - Plants - Bulbs



Succeeded by

The Wilson Bird Store Co.

Harold I. Stitt, *Manager*

101-105 HIGH AVE.

One Door East of Ontario Street

CLEVELAND, OHIO

1839

1923

AN INTRODUCTION

THE Kendel Seed Store, which has rendered a continuous service to seed users for a period of eighty-three years, will hereafter be operated by The Wilson Bird Store Company; an organization that has been serving its customers for fifty-one years. The combined organizations will be under the personal direction of Mr. Harold I. Stitt, who, for a number of years has been at the head of the latter company.

The addition of the Kendel lines to its own varied lines will enable The Wilson Bird Store Co., to supply the wants of its customers from a stock that is most complete and in many respects, unique: comprising, as it does, Kendel quality Seeds, Roots, Bulbs, Plants and Trees—Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides—Farm and Garden Implements etc. and the Wilson quality Pets and Pet Supplies, including the finest varieties and most careful selections of Singing Canaries, Parrots, Finches, Cages, Bird Seeds, Foods and Remedies—Poultry Food, Remedies and Accessories, Baby Chicks in season—Dogs of all Breeds, Dog Foods and Remedies, Dog Blankets, Sweaters, Harness, Collars and Leads—Aquariums and Aquarium Supplies, Goldfish, Tropical Fish, Fish Foods, Sea Plants etc. and a line of such Fishing Tackle as will delight the heart of the Sportsman.

Any lover of Household Pets can while away an interesting half-hour in our bird room, and all are cordially invited to visit this, which is located on the second floor of our building.

HAROLD I. STITT, *Manager.*

THE WILSON BIRD STORE COMPANY
(Kendel's Seed Store)

101 High Avenue - - - - Cleveland, Ohio
Bell Phone, Main 832

WHAT AND WHEN TO SOW

February 1-15 (in house or hotbed): Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish.

February 15-28 (in house or hotbed): Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish.

March 1-15 (in house or hotbed): Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Muskmelon, Pepper, Tomato. (In the cold-frame): Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish.

March 15-30 (in house or hotbed): Cucumber, Egg Plant, Muskmelon, Pepper, Tomato.

April 1-15 (in the open ground): Asparagus, Asparagus Roots, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Celeriac, Celery, Chicory, Corn Salad, Cress, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Early Peas, Chinese Cabbage, Rhubarb Roots, Radish, Salsify, Sorrel, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnip.

April 15-30 Asparagus, Bush Snap Bean, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Cress, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Sorrel, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes.

May 1-15 Asparagus, Bush Bean, Pole Bean, Lima Bean, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Chicory, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Summer Radish, Salsify, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomato.

May 15-30 Bush Bean, Pole Bean, Lima Bean, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Witloof-Chicory, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Muskmelon, Parsley, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Squash, Summer Radish, Swiss Chard.

June 1-15 Lima Bean, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chicory, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Melons, Parsley, Potatoes, Summer Radish.

June 15-30 Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Potatoes, Okra, Summer Radish, Winter Radish, Rutabaga, Turnip.

July 1-15 Bush Bean, Beet, Early Corn, Kale, Kohl-Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Summer Radish, Rutabaga, Turnip.

July 15-30 Bush Bean, Chinese Cabbage, Kale, Mustard, Parsley, Summer Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

August 1-15 Beets, Bush Bean, Chinese Cabbage, Corn Salad, Cress, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Summer Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

August 15-30 Radish, Spinach.

September and October Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Perennial Onion Sets, Corn Salad, Spinach.

For the Guidance of the Novice in Gardening, there will be found throughout this catalog, concise directions for planting and caring for the various seeds and plants listed.

If these directions are carefully followed, the results should prove satisfying in every way; and encourage the gardener to more ambitious efforts in succeeding seasons.

The gardener, amateur or professional, should keep continually in mind the very obvious fact that the better kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables can not be produced from inferior seeds—and as the seed-bill is the smallest item of his expense; the purchase and use of low grade seed to effect the saving of a few cents, will be found to be expensive economy.

For the protection of our customers and to reduce to a minimum the chance of crop failure, we make very complete germination tests of every lot of vegetable seeds that reaches us. Seeds that do not show an excellent average of germination are not offered for sale. The results of our tests are open for the information of our customers.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

To secure the promptest attention, orders from new customers should be accompanied by remittance covering the full amount of the purchase or by satisfactory business references. Remittances may be made by Check, Draft, Express or Postal Money Order or by Registered Letter. Postage stamps may be sent for sums less than One Dollar.

When ordering, write plainly *Your Name—Street or Route Number—Post Office—County and State*. Delays in receipt of goods will be avoided by careful attention to these details.

Except where otherwise specified any purchase of Flower, Vegetable or Lawn Seeds; Roots or Bulbs amounting to \$1.00 or more, will be delivered free of charge to any address within 500 miles of Cleveland. On amounts less than \$1.00 add 10 per cent for postage.

On account of their perishable nature, Plants, Shrubs and Trees should be sent by Express.

WARRANTS

We buy our stocks from reliable dealers. We make germination tests of each lot of Vegetable Seeds that we offer, thus reducing to a minimum the chances for failure. Our Flower seeds are always of the new crop and thus of the highest vitality. But we wish it distinctly understood that because circumstances may arise over which we have absolutely no control, we find it necessary as is customary in the Seed Trade to give no Warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we send out, and we will not be responsible in any way, for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

THE WILSON BIRD STORE CO.

Sucessor to

KENDEL'S SEED STORE.

101 High Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bell Phone—Main 832

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN—

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

The making and maintenance of a really fine lawn are not difficult: but there are several very necessary requisites, viz., A good depth of rich soil properly drained, a heavy dressing of good fertilizer and a sufficient quantity of the very best Lawn Grass Seed that is suited to the situation; the latter item being of prime importance.

If a new lawn is to be started in the spring, work should begin as soon as the ground is dry enough to rake without lumping. Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake and use a roller to make it firm and even *Before Sowing the Seed*. After sowing, cover the seed well by raking it in, and again use the roller. Mowing should begin when the grass is one or two inches high. Once or twice during the season there should be additional sowings of seed, together with liberal dressings of bone dust, which should be well raked in. If weeds become too numerous, sow white clover rather thickly and the weeds will disappear soon after the clover gets well established.

THE SEED TO USE

The Botanical Encyclopaedia lists one hundred and eleven varieties of grasses. More than a hundred of these are unfit for lawn-making. Of the remaining sorts, no single kind will make a perfect lawn: and the combination of sorts that will make a successful lawn in one locality might prove a complete failure elsewhere. The best lawn mixtures contain from three to five kinds of grasses, and these kinds vary according to the location and the soil on which they are to be used.

Stitt's Lawn Grass Mixture contains a well balanced blend of grasses that will produce the best results under the varied soil conditions found hereabouts. This mixture will give a smooth, velvety sod with a thick bottom, and is free from such varieties as produce clumps. Use one pound for four hundred square feet. 1 lb. 55c; 3 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 20 lbs. \$9.00.

Stitt's Special Lawn Grass Mixture for Shady Places equal in quality to our regular mixture but containing more of the deep rooted varieties so essential for heavily shaded locations. 1 lb. 65c; 3 lbs. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.75; 20 lbs. \$11.00.

Kendel's Sunnilawn Grass Seed will make a really handsome lawn and we believe it superior to most mixtures offered. 1 lb. 55c; 3 lbs. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 20 lbs. \$9.00.

Kendel's Shadilawn Grass Seed properly sown will make a lawn under trees or in the shade of buildings. It has been sold in Cleveland for years and has always proven satisfactory. 1 lb. 65c; 3 lbs. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.75; 20 lbs. \$11.00.

Stitt's "Do-Well" Lawn Grass Seed. This is mixed with just as great care as our higher priced mixtures, but contains Canadian Blue Grass instead of Kentucky Blue Grass, and a greater quantity of Timothy than does our other mixtures; it will give a quicker growth, but has not quite the same amount of perennial grasses as our better grades.

Use 1 lb. for 300 sq. ft. of new lawn. Use 1 lb. for 400 sq. ft. of renovated lawn.

1 lb. 40c; 3 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 20 lbs. \$6.00.

Grass Seed Mixtures for Golf Courses and Athletic Fields, in correct combinations for all soils.

Only the very finest grades of seeds should be used in these mixtures, as the turf on links and fields must withstand constant tramping and the abuse of heavy footwear. The grasses must form a densely matted turf that will afford a firm but resilient foothold, and be of such varieties as will withstand frequent close cuttings.

Stitt's Golf Link Mixtures will meet these requirements, but if any special conditions of soil or location are to be met, advise us of your needs; the kind of soil to be covered and the general lay of your land. We will gladly recommend the mixture best suited to the situation.

All Standard Varieties of Grass Seeds are carried in stock in bulk, and are priced on another page. We will mix these, when wanted, to conform to any formula sent us.

ANY LAWN, large or small, sunny or shady, may be beautified by the addition of a few **Perennial Plants or Shrubs** in groups proportionate to the size of the lawn itself.

The list of **Ornamental Plants** on another page is worth considering in this connection, and we shall be glad to suggest the most desirable sorts if advised of the size and exposure of the space you would like to improve.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE—(*Artichoke*)

The seed we offer is that of the true artichoke which is an extensively used vegetable in Europe. In it the edible portion is the thickened scales at the base of the buds. The plant is very different from what is known in America as Jerusalem Artichoke, the bulbs of which are used extensively as hog feed. They make a palatable vegetable, being prepared like salsify, and can also be used for pickles. The tops may be cut, cured and used as dry fodder.

French Globe. The standard and best variety for sowing. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25;

Jerusalem (Tubers). Lb. 25c.

ASPARAGUS—(*Spargel*)

A bed of Asparagus, when properly made, lasts many years. It should find a place in every garden, and to those who grow vegetables on a large scale, the Asparagus crop is a reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring or may be grown from seed sown in April, or May in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent beds should be made *Very Rich with Well-Rotted Manure*, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows three feet apart, leaving about twelve inches between the plants in the row and six or seven inches below the surface for green Asparagus and two or three inches deeper for the white sprouts. Cover the crowns two or three inches with soil and fill the trenches gradually for some weeks.

One ounce will produce about 200 plants.

Barr's Mammoth. Very large, tender stalks, light green.

Conover's Colossal. One of the largest and most extensively used green sorts, best quality.

Palmetto. Early maturing and prolific, very desirable. All varieties, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.45.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Conover's Colossal. This sort we believe the best all-around sort for the home garden. Two year. Per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$15.00.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—(*Bush Bohnen*)

Beans are tender and should not be planted until danger of frost is over in May, then they can be planted in succession until August. Limas are especially tender and usually are the last to be planted. Beans are usually planted in rows to a depth of about two inches and the rows from two to three feet apart, according to the variety and the character of the soil, which, to be best adapted to their germination, growth and yield, should be light, dry, warm and *Rich*, especially with potash. Inoculation with bacteria is becoming more common as its beneficial results are being recognized.

Dwarf beans are as a rule hardier and earlier than the climbing sorts.

One pound will plant 50 feet of drill.

BEANS—Continued.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The earliest in our list and enormously productive, one of the very best for general use. Round pods, long, full and straight. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

Canadian Wonder. Large, flat, green pods with red seeds. Excellent for a late shell bean. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

Refugee. A remarkably prolific, round podded sort much in demand for late planting, being well adapted for pickling. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c.

Extra Early Red Valentine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Early Bountiful. Very hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

BEANS—Dwarf Wax

Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A productive early sort with flat pods. Less liable to rust than other varieties; black seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome flat pods of a light yellow, and pure white seeds. At its best when used young and planted for a late crop. Also a good shell bean. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Surecrop Stringless Black Wax. A new, early, thick-flat yellow podded, stringless variety especially fine for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

Improved Golden Wax. One of the best oval wax sorts, being early, prolific, with bright yellow pods of good length. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The most popular variety in this locality. Pods long, flat, and a beautiful light yellow. Early and a very fine cropper. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Burpee's Brittle Wax. Superb quality, extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

Pencil Podded Black Wax. Flesh brittle and stringless. Fine, mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

BEANS—Field or Shell

Large White Cranberry or Marrow Bean. Used as an early shell bean. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Long White Kidney. An excellent early sort; rich flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

White Pea or Navy. The most popular baking bean. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

BEANS—Pole or Running—(*Stangen Bohnen*)

Pole or "corn" beans are sensitive to cold damp weather and should be planted only when danger of frost is over. Plant five or six seeds to each hill so as to thin out rather than replant. Hills are best put four to five feet apart.

Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead). One of the very best green-podded beans. Pods are extra long and borne in profusion. Makes a good shell sort. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. This yellow podded sort is of similar habit to the above. Early and very desirable. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

BEANS—Continued.

Lazy Wife. The broad, thick pods of good length and quality make this a favorite sort with many seeking a late green pole bean. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. A popular shell bean with speckled pods and seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

Scarlet Runner. Both ornamental and useful. Flowers bright scarlet, pods green. Used as a string or shell bean. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

BEANS—BUSH—Lima

Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden sorts, yet they must only be planted when danger of frost is over and the soil is warm and dry. The dwarf varieties cannot be recommended too highly for they can be grown more closely together and can be gathered more easily. They are fully equal to the pole kinds in quality and usually are earlier to mature.

Burpee's Bush Lima. An excellent bush form of the Large White Lima. Productive and of good size. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

Fordhook Bush. The large thick beans are of the best quality. Pods with three to five beans each appear in clusters well above the ground. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Pods truly enormous in size. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

BEANS—Pole Lima

Early Leviathan. Strong grower; extremely productive; sure cropper. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

Carpinteria Pole Lima. A most desirable sort for home use. Pods are filled with large, thick beans of the finest quality which remain green even when dry. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Large White Lima. The well known sort of largest size. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

BEET—(Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe)

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited for the cultivation of the various beets. The mangels and sugar beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets sow the seed as early as the ground is in a condition to be worked; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May, and for winter beets during the first two weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left four or five inches apart, while the mangels and sugar beets should stand thirteen inches apart in the row. Hoeing and hand weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not be allowed to interfere with the young plants.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

Crosby's Early Egyptian. Extra early, round dark red; the best early sort. Fine for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very smooth and globe-shaped with small top; skin dark red. Flesh bright red, shaded to light; very sweet and tender; best late sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

BEETS—Continued.

Early Eclipse. Very early, dark blood color, small top and free from fibrous roots. Good for bunching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Blood Turnip. (Edmand's.) A select strain, of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and a very dark flesh of best quality. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened. The best beet for general crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color, stands drought better than the turnip varieties. Excellent to store for winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Swiss Chard. Grown exclusively for the numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and leafstalks which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the broad white mid-ribs may be cooked like asparagus, or pickled. The sort we offer has large, broad undulated leaves of an attractive yellowish green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK

Lane's Imperial Sugar. A very sweet, white beet of largest size, growing considerably above the ground. Excellent quality for feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

White Silesian Sugar. The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

Giant Half Sugar Rose. A large variety adapted especially to heavy soil because it grows three-fourths out of the ground and can be easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Norbiton Giant Mangel Wurzel. A long red variety of great size and good keeping quality. Very popular sort, yielding an immense crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Does better on shallow or clay soils than the long varieties, and it is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. A rather longer root than Yellow Globe, producing large crops in good soil; quality excellent; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—(*Sprossen Kohl*)

A variety of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, and cultivated like cabbage.

Dwarf Improved French. The best for general use; good size and fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

CABBAGE—(*Kopf Kohl*)

Early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February and March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames without much if any bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can easily be worked, set out in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches between the plants. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground.

CABBAGE—Continued.

For a fall crop sow in the open ground in May, and transplant in June and early July.

Cold-frame plants are obtained by sowing the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold-frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground.

Sow one ounce for 3000 plants.

Copenhagen Market. The heads are very solid and of excellent quality. The plants have short stems and are compact, a most desirable kind for small gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

True Early Wakefield. A standard, very early variety; of medium size, with a rounded peak. Being very hardy, it is well fitted to winter in cold frames. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Early Winningstadt. A medium early pointed sort, solid, and of good size, desirable for light soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

All Seasons. Early, large, very solid and round; as its name implies, it can be planted to come in for all seasons, early, medium or late. It can be depended upon for a second early crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$3.50.

Burpee's Surehead. A popular strain of the favorite flat Dutch type of cabbage. Heads very large and firm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

All Head Early. An excellent second early sort of the largest size. The solid, deep, flat heads are of the best quality. By late planting it may be used for fall and early winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Holland or Danish Ball Head. Short-stemmed, medium-sized, exceedingly hard, heavy heads. Round and of fine quality, being one of the best keeping sorts for winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Large Late Drumhead. A very large, solid-heading sort for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Late Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety; a good keeper; makes a very large, flat head and is the principal sort used for kraut. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Green Curled Savoy. A very early heading, finely curled variety of extra fine table quality for fall or winter. Savoy is excelled in delicacy of flavor only by cauliflower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Rather larger and finely curled; keeps well all winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Mammoth Rock Red. The head is large, round and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage, Pe Tsai. Can be served as a salad or cooked like cabbage. Culture same as for late cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

CARROT—(Mohruebe—Gelbe Ruebe)

A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants when large enough, so as to stand about three or four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time according as an early or late crop is wanted. Early weeding is very important. Sowing a little radish

CARROT—Continued.

seed with carrot, just enough to show the row, often saves a crop.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Early Scarlet Horn. A medium sized root, half-long, stump-rooted, of fine color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Chantenay or Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted. This is one of the best and most popular varieties for the garden. Perfect in shape, sweet, dark red color; very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Danver's Half-Long. A good variety for general crop; is of a rich orange color, and a good keeper. Very productive and is easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Ox-Heart or Large Scarlet Stump-Rooted. An early thick stump-rooted sort, intermediate in length between the Early Scarlet Horn and Danver's. Especially desirable in hard, stiff soils. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK

Carrots cannot be surpassed as a winter feed for horses and milch cows, and should be more widely sown for that purpose. Culture is the same as for table carrots, except that the larger sorts may be sown a little farther apart for ease of cultivation.

Long Orange. A large, medium long variety, much used for main crop; yields largely. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15.

Long Scarlet Altringham. This is a large, long, dark red variety; a heavy cropper; much esteemed for feeding on account of the high color it imparts to butter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15.

Large Orange Belgian. Is very large and good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.05.

Large White Belgian. This variety, exclusively grown for stock, is the largest of all carrots, growing half out of the ground; it is an immense cropper, easily pulled and a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.05.

CAULIFLOWER—(Blumen Kohl).

(One Ounce Will Produce about 3000 Plants.)

Cauliflowers require very high cultivation and plenty of moisture.

Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that should be transplanted once before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure; in this way they will be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches apart, and cultivate the same as cabbage. For late cauliflower, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, and transplant the same as cabbage. When plants first appear they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly; guard against this fly by frequent dustings with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun.

Burpee's Best Early. Desirable for its extreme earliness and the certainty with which the plants produce fine heads. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.15; oz. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.60.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to all other early dwarf varieties; very white, compact heads; very reliable either for forcing or for late crop. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

Henderson's Snowball. One of the earliest sorts; dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt but very reliable for heading. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.35; oz. \$2.50.

Early Paris. A tall-growing variety, used for late crop. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.35; oz. \$2.50.

Lenormand's Short Stem. This is an extra large-headed variety, with a short stem; a great favorite for late heading. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.50.

CELERY—(Sellerie)

To start the seed in hot-beds, great care must be taken to shade it from the sun immediately on sowing. The proper time to sow in the open ground is early in April, transplanting about the first of July. The seed should be covered very lightly, and the earth **pressed firmly** down upon it.

Set in rows three or four feet apart, and about four to six inches between plants in the row. Keep down all weeds and as fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched, it is ready for use.

Started Plants Ready in June.

Burpee's Fordhook. A most distinct variety of true dwarf type. Stalks are smooth and very thick. Unsurpassed in flavor. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$7.50.

Henderson's White Plume. This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much improved by bleaching; not a late keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Boston Market. An excellent celery for home use in late winter; grows very dwarf. Very mild flavor, extremely tender and crisp. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Large-Stalked Golden Self-Blanching. An excellent variety for early use; large, solid stalk, with beautiful golden heart. Bleaches easily and early; an excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12.00.

Large-Stalked Golden Self-Blanching. Proven Stock. On account of the uncertainty of Golden-Blanching celery being always solid, we have tried to carry over a quantity that has been proven. This we offer as long as it will last as "proven stock" with the year of the crop on each package. This seed we absolutely know to be pure and solid, and our growers need fear no failure on account of hollow celery. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$15.00.

Giant Pascal. This green leaved winter sort we can recommend as being of the very best quality for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellow color, is very solid, crisp and of an excellent flavor. The stalks are of good length, thick and solid. It is very brittle. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Giant Pascal Proven Stock. We have a little of the old seed that is of known purity. Date of crop on each package. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc. oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery—(Knollen Sellerie). A variety of celery with roots of turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but may be set closer—about eighteen by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter the same as other celery.

CELERY—Continued.

Large Erfurt. The largest root. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Large Smooth Prague. Similar to Large Erfurt, with fewer roots, very popular. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

CHICORY—(Chicorien)

Cultivation of this plant precisely the same as for carrots.

Large Rooted. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Curled. This sort is used exclusively for salad like Endive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

CORN—Sweet or Sugar—(Zucker Mais)

Cultivation is very simple in any good soil. The usual mode of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill, but it is sometimes planted in straight rows, two and one-half or four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession.

Plant 2 lbs. to 100 Hills.

Cory. Earliest of all sweet varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Early Minnesota. A very fine extra early dwarf variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Golden Bantam. Without doubt the richest and sweetest of all varieties of sweet corn. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Golden Giant. A cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. In season it follows Golden Bantam. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

Howling Mob. The earliest white corn of really high quality; very productive. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

Burpee's White Evergreen. One of the finest mid-season varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Kendel's Early Giant. White, large grain, large ear, sweet and very prolific. Ripens with Minnesota and Cory. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Kendel's Early White Wonder. Early white, very sweet, medium size ears. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Early Mammoth. Very large ears, excellent variety following second earlies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Black Mexican. Black seeded ears of excellent quality. One of the best second earlies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c.

Country Gentleman. A fine variety; kernels very deep, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Mammoth Sweet. Ears very large, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard sort for a main crop. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

CORN—Indian or Field—(Indianer oder Feld)

In drills use 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

Early Huron Dent is considered the earliest yellow grown. Ears good size; fodder medium; cob very thin.

White Cap Yellow Dent. Large deep grained ears, kernels of a bright lemon-yellow with white cap. An early variety, a heavy yielder and sure cropper.

CORN—Continued.

Sibley's Pride of the North. An extra early variety. An abundant yielder, and sure to ripen even in our shortest seasons.

Improved Leaming. A large standard sort and as late as may be planted to be assured of a crop. Cob red, very long and thin. Kernels long and of a deep orange color.

Clark's Cuban Giant Ensilage. It will produce a maximum of fodder and mature in our shortest seasons. It is sweet and tender and a remarkable milk producer.

All of the above field corns, uniformly priced viz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 70c; prepaid. 10 lbs. or more by express 8c per lb.

Rice Pop Corn. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 80c.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS—(*Ackersalat*)

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

Large Round Leaved. Large-seeded. A variety most generally sown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS—(*Kresse*)

Used for salads and garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart, the plants to be 4 to 6 inches apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 85c.

WATER CRESS—(*Brunnen Kresse*)

A perennial aquatic plant. It is introduced by setting roots or sowing seed about mid-summer in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime.

True Water Cress. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

CUCUMBER—(*Gurke*)

Use one ounce for 50 hills.

The largest yield of fruit will be found on soil well enriched with animal manure; pulverized sheep manure answering very well.

To obtain early cucumbers, it is a good plan to plant the seed about the first of May in frames without much bottom heat. Small pots may be plunged into the soil, and a few seeds planted in each, or small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground, each piece of sod being set into hills three or four feet apart each way. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. For pickles plant during the last two weeks in June.

Burpee's Fordhook Famous. The fleshiest and finest in flavor of the white spine type. Extra long fruits, smooth and regular in form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Davis Perfect. This variety is proving an excellent one for outside culture as well as for under glass. It is of a dark glossy green, often 12 inches in length, very tender and is of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

Improved White-Spined. The sort most generally used both for forcing and open air culture; of medium length, dark-green color, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

Extra Long Green. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about 12 inches long; good deep color, flavor excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Jersey Pickling. An excellent sort for pickling; very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Boston Pickling. A very productive and popular variety for pickles. The fruits are bright green, short, thick, smooth and symmetrical. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Japan Climbing. Good under glass or in the open ground. A fine sort for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

West India Gherkin. A small prickly fruit used for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Telegraph. Used for hot-houses and frames; free-bearing, long and handsome. Pkt. 25c.

DANDELION—(*Pardeblum*)

The dandelion is a hardy perennial which makes a very desirable early spring salad. Sow the seed early in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 15 to 18 inches apart. Weed frequently during the summer, and the next spring the leaves will be fit to use. It is served like lettuce and is considered a very wholesome salad. Most popular when cooked as greens in the spring.

Improved Thick-Leaved. The best variety, and the kind generally used. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

EGG PLANT—(*Eierpflanze*)

One ounce will produce 1000 to 2000 plants.

Egg plants require a light warm soil. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about last of April, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 degrees. Set two or three feet apart each way.

New York Improved Purple. The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Started plants ready end of May.

ENDIVE—(*Endivien*)

One ounce will sow 300 feet.

For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a loose bunch at the middle, a few heads at a time as needed. In a few weeks it will be ready for use.

White Curled. Light green, almost white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Green Curled. Nicely curled, dark green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad and smooth, like lettuce; an excellent kind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65.

White Broad Leaf Batavian. Bleaches very easily. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65.

ENDIVE—Continued.

French Endive. (Witloof Chicory.) One of the most delicious salad plants. Sow the seed in June in drills 10 inches apart and allow to grow until November. Then take them up, trim the tops to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the crown and the roots a trifle. Heel-in in boxes or in a cold frame or under the greenhouse benches, covering a few inches with soil and manure. Sprouts will start, if kept in a warm place, and they will be nicely blanched ready for cutting in about four to six weeks. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

KALE or BORECOLE—(Blätter oder Krauss Kohl)

One ounce will produce about 5000 plants.

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting and cultivating in the same manner as cabbage.

Dwarf Curled Extra Fine Scotch. A hardy, green, nicely curled, dwarf-growing variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Dwarf Siberian. A choice variety for fall sowing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Tall Scotch. A tall-growing variety, large and very curly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

KOHLRABI—(Kohlrabi)

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches in a row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate amount of fertilizing is all that is required to grow Kohlrabi. The bulb that forms upon the stem, just above the ground, is fit to use when about half grown.

Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand, greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

Early Purple Vienna. Does not differ from the Early White, except skin is bluish purple. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.

LEEK—(Lauch)

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant when from 6 to 8 inches high.

London Flag. A long-growing variety; easily blanched. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Monstrous Carentan. An extra large variety; very hardy and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Large Rouen. A short, very heavy sort; a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

LETTUCE—(Lattich Salat)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants.

Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches between the plants.

An application of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in water at the rate of 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water every 10 days to 2 weeks will prove a wonderful stimulant.

Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite, very tender and finely curled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.85.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Way a Head. A wonderfully fine early sort of handsome appearance and best quality. It is a sure header and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75.

Grand Rapids. This sort heads the list as a forcing lettuce. Matures quickly, forming a large loose cluster of crisp leaves of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Black Seeded Simpson. An early rapid growing, very tender curled variety, not intended for heading, but for its abundance of tender leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Boston Market or Tennis Ball. An early heading variety, making small, compact heads. Used wholly for forcing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Frankfort Head. This is one of the best of all heading kinds for outdoor culture, making a solid head like cabbage, and standing the heat remarkably well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Kendel's Excelsior Head. A variety that has proven to be a very fine sort for private use. Makes a large, close head; very tender, and fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

New Hanson. A light-colored slightly curled, rapidly growing sort, being at all times tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Salamander. An extra large light-colored variety, forming a compact head, white inside. An excellent heat and drought resisting sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

May King. Of quick growth, practically all head of rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.75.

Mignonette. (Brown Dutch.) Excellent quality; small head; outer leaves brownish red, heart creamy white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65.

Burpee's Iceberg. Leaves curl to center insuring solid heads with blanched centers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Burpee's Brittle Ice. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Trianon Self-Closing Cos. (Romaine or Celery Lettuce.) The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather. This French sort has a peculiar upright growth and a decidedly fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.85.

MELON—WATERMELON—(Wassermelone)

Plant one ounce to every 30 hills.

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light sandy loam, a gentle slope toward the south being desirable. Make hills about eight feet apart each way, and put in each a good shovelful of well composted manure, press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground, but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs and cultivate in the same manner as for cucumbers.

Ice Cream. Ferry's Peerless. Medium size; oblong; color light green; seeds white; flesh crimson; very sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WATERMELONS—Continued.

Kleckley's Sweets. Sometimes called the "Sweetest of All" being of large size, oblong in form, with a dark green skin and thin rind. The flesh is a bright scarlet and crisp; solid to the heart. Early, and of the finest flavor and quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color dark green; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp, early and productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Sweet Heart. Large handsome, oval fruits of a mottled green. Thin rind. Very productive. Flesh of a bright red, very tender and sweet. An excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Tom Watson. A very long and large fruit of a dark glossy green. Skin tough though thin, making it a fine shipping sort. Dark red flesh of splendid texture and flavor. A little later than the other sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Baby Delight. A real watermelon of luscious sweetness but diminutive size. Melons weigh from 3 to 6 lbs. each. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Citron, for Preserving. Is very hardy and productive; a late keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

MELON—MUSKMELON—(Zucker Melone)

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for watermelons, except that the hills may stand closer together; six feet each way is the proper distance.

Extra Early Nutmeg. A small but very prolific netted melon of fine flavor and quality. One of the earliest and best green fleshed sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Extra Early Hackensack. A round variety with light green flesh. They ripen with the earliest. Deeply ribbed, coarsely netted. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Rocky Ford. (Netted Gem.) A very desirable medium early sort, oval, finely netted and but slightly ribbed. Green fleshed, very sweet and delicious. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very desirable sort, much in demand to grow as a main crop; large size; round shape deeply ribbed; roughly netted; flesh green, very sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Emerald Gem. Very early salmon fleshed variety. Slightly flattened; ribbed but slightly netted. A small sort, but with thick delicious flesh. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Osage. One of the finest late, large salmon-fleshed varieties. Does particularly well on sandy soil. Fruits are cocoanut-shaped, dark green and finely netted. They are of uniformly good quality, very sweet and spicy in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Paul Rose. A productive, oval, orange-yellow melon adapted for growing on heavy soils. Has a fine grained flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Tip Top. A rather late, shallow ribbed and netted sort, light green in color. The flesh is a deep salmon and of fine quality. Very sweet. Oval in shape and of good size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

MUSTARD—(Senf)

The green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled as spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the soil permits

MUSTARD—Continued.

in drills 18 inches apart covering about one-half inch. Water freely. For succession sow every few weeks during the summer. The seed is largely used for mixing with pickles and for preserving vinegar. Ground it appears as the mustard of commerce.

White English. The most common sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

Brown. Seed dark instead of white like the preceding. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Use one brick to every 10 sq. ft.

Almost anyone can, with a little care and trouble, successfully raise mushrooms for market.

Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high temperature is reduced, well mixed with one-fourth its bulk of good garden soil, and packed to a depth of twelve inches, will make a suitable bed in which to plant the spawn. If the temperature is higher than 78 degrees Fahr., it is best to wait with the planting until the bed has cooled off sufficiently.

It is advisable to expose the dry spawn to a moderate moisture for a few days, to insure a safer and more rapid growth. Break the spawn into pieces the size of a black walnut, and plant six inches apart. After twelve days cover the bed with an inch or two of soil made fine, and water with luke-warm water when the beds become a little dry. The mushrooms appear in the course of six to eight weeks.

The yield may be prolonged by watering with liquid manure, and adding a little salt or saltpetre occasionally. A pamphlet giving minute directions, mailed for a 2c stamp.

This American or Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to French or English Spawns.

Pure Culture Spawn. In bricks, 40c each; three bricks, \$1.00.

Write for prices on large quantities

OKRA, or GUMBO—(*Essbarer Hibiscus*)

Sown in June, in drills—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to from eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to variety.

Long Green. A tall sort, pale green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

White Velvet. Pods round and smooth. Best sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

ONION SETS

Plant the Bottom Sets as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three or four inches between them in the row, if large onions are wanted and one inch apart if only for green onions.

White Bottom Sets. Good for general use; mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety otherwise as good. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.

Egyptian, Winter or Top Onions. A hardy onion, planted in August and pulled when large enough, either in fall or early spring. Makes no bulb and is used only for bunching. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.

ONIONS—Continued.**ONION—(Zwiebel)**

Select, if possible, a clean, rich piece of land, upon which onions were grown the previous year. Scatter broadcast a heavy dressing of well rotted manure, and plow six or seven inches deep as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; harrow and rake down to a fine, even surface.

Sow four or five pounds of seed per acre in drills fourteen to fifteen inches apart, and a quarter of an inch deep. If a seed drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth upon the seed, particularly if the earth is very dry. Sow as early as possible. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out very much.

Never Allow the Weeds to Get Ahead of the Young Plants; the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe.

Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very large flat red onion; the most desirable of the red sorts; a late variety for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

Southport Red Globe. Large red globe-shaped; very desirable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

White Silverskin. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild flavor; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

White Globe. Quality similar to last named sort, but of globe-shape; rather larger and a better keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

White Barletta. A small flattened white extra early Italian sort. Generally used for pickles as the bulbs are a fine silvery white. When sown for pickles double quantity of seed is required. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Prizetaker, or Yellow Globe Spanish. It is of immense size, with thin yellow skin, pure white in flesh, fine grain, mild in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. The standard variety for this section. Makes a large onion with small neck; ripens early and very uniformly; good keeper and yields well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Lake County Strain. The demand for this type has so increased that we now have it grown for us under contract by one of the most careful growers in Lake Co. It is giving excellent satisfaction in size, color, shape and keeping qualities. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

In large lots of one variety of Onion Seed, a liberal discount will be made.

PARSLEY—(Petersilie)

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence if wanted early, sow as early as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out to three or four inches or transplant to that distance. Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Any good soil is suitable for growing it.

Sow one ounce to every 150 feet of drill.

Plain Leaved. A sort not much curled; much used in soups, etc., rather stronger in flavor than the other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

PARSLEY—Continued.

Extra Double Curled. A choice variety, well curled; in common use for general crop. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

Hamburg, Large Rooted. A rooted variety, the roots of which are used in winter; good in flavoring soups or stews. It can be kept all winter in the cellar, covered with sand. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

PARSNIP—(*Pastinak*)

Sow an ounce to 200 feet of drill.

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require long seasons to mature. After the ground has been deeply tilled and made fine, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, and thinned out so that the roots will not crowd each other. Hoe and cultivate deeply, to keep down the weeds. They may be dug in the autumn and stored for winter; but if left in the ground till the following spring, they are much improved in flavor.

Sugar or Hollow Crown. The variety most in use and best adapted to this section; long, smooth and free from coarse roots. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

PEAS—(*Erbesen*)

Plant one pound to 50 feet of drill.

The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, and not less than four inches deep. A pint will plant a row of fifty feet. Make the furrows deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure. Successive plantings need not be made, several varieties which naturally succeed each other in their time for ripening may be planted at the same time, in this way securing a constant succession of this choice vegetable.

Extra Early Varieties

Kendel's First of All. This Pea is the result of many years' careful selection. It leads the list of extra earlies for earliness, productiveness, size of pod and quality of flavor. It is uniform in growth and ripening, and free from rogues or runners to a marked degree. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Kendel's Extra Early Sugar. A sweet, wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after First of All. Pods medium size and well filled; an average yielder. Vines 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Pioneer. A very hardy wrinkled sort suitable for early planting. Pods are large and well filled. The peas are large and of splendid quality. Vines grow two feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Little Marvel. One of the newer sorts. Very early and productive. Vines grow 18 inches tall and bear pods nearly three inches long well filled with peas of a fine flavor. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Bliss' American Wonder. An excellent dwarf wrinkled variety; does better on sand than clay. Vines one foot. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

PEAS—Continued.

Nott's Excelsior. Vines very vigorous, growing about one foot high; pods larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Extra Early Gradus. Large podded Pea of finest quality and splendid flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

Burpee's Blue Bantam. The best first-early dwarf wrinkled Pea; the dwarf vines average about 15 inches in height and carry enormous crops of pods of superb quality. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.45.

Second Early and Later Varieties

McLean's Advancer. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea. Pods are long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the early varieties; vine 2 feet. Pkt 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties. A tall-growing, green, wrinkled sort of excellent quality; pod medium, peas large, vine about five feet. An abundant cropper. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

Dwarf Telephone. A medium late semi-dwarf sort on the Stratagem order. Large handsome pods of excellent quality. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 85c.

Improved Stratagem. Blue wrinkled; requires no brush; exceedingly large, well-filled pods; very sweet. Ripens at the same time as the Champions, and fully equal to them in quality; height one and a half feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c.

Telephone. A tall-growing, blue wrinkled pea of most remarkable vigor, producing twelve to eighteen well-filled pods of enormous size; quality excellent; height about four feet. The leading tall late variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. (Edible Pods.) The pods are large, broad and very stringless. The flavor is of the best. Pods may be eaten when young in the same manner as snap-beans. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c.

Canada Field Peas. These smooth peas are much used for feeding stock. When dry they make good pigeon feed. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c.

PEPPER—(Spanisher Pfeffer)

Sow one ounce for each 2000 plants.

The culture is the same as for Egg Plant.

Sow the seed in March or April in the hot-bed, or in May in the open ground. When about 3 inches high transplant into light warm soil eighteen inches each way.

Sweet Mountain. (Bull Nose.) A very large thick-fleshed variety, slightly pungent when cooked. Deep green when young; bright crimson when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

Long Red Cayenne. A long slender sort with strong pungent flesh. Fruit about four inches in length. The Cayenne pepper of commerce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

Pimento. Very sweet, delicious and free from pungency. Meat very thick. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

Red Chili. Bright red when ripe and strongly pungent. Pods about two inches long, one-half inch in diameter. Tapers to a sharp point. Used for pepper or Tabasco sauce. Pkt 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

PEPPER—Continued.

Chinese Giant. The largest known. Thick sweet flesh. The best sweet sort for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$7.50.

Ruby Giant. A large handsome variety, 4 to 6 inches long. Much thicker flesh and milder than the Ruby King it replaces. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Spanish Mammoth. Six inches long and two inches thick. Very prolific and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Plants ready in May.

PUMPKIN—(Kuerbis)

Use one ounce to 30 hills.

A good method of planting is to put one seed with every other hill in every other row when planting field corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

Calhoun. Skin dark cream color; flesh deep salmon, fine grain and remarkably thick. Used for pies. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Cushaw. Long green solid neck, crooked like the Summer Crookneck Squash. Skin yellow with green stripes. Flesh thick and of fine flavor. A good keeper. Excellent for pies. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Sweet or Sugar. A handsome deep orange yellow. Small in size but of the best flavor for pies. Fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use. Grown chiefly for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

RADISH—(Rettig)

Sow one ounce of seed to each 100 feet of drill.

Radishes are at their best only when grown quickly and successive sowings should be made during the season to insure a good supply.

Sow in hot-beds from January to middle of April, after which seed can safely be sown outside in rich mellow soil. Sow only thick enough to make thinning unnecessary. An application of Nitrate of Soda can be used to hasten the crop.

Sow the forcing sorts early, the summer kinds as the weather gets hot, and for winter sow the late sorts in July and August as these grow best during the cool autumn months.

Note: Wormy radishes are easily prevented by sowing a rather liberal quantity of Tobacco Dust in the bottom of the furrow before sowing the seed.

Round or Turnip-Rooted Varieties

Extra Early Deep Scarlet. An excellent deep red sort used principally for forcing, it being a very rapid grower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Vick's Scarlet Globe. A first class radish for forcing or first sowing outdoors. Grows a small top. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

French Breakfast or Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped White Tipped. Oval in form; handsome scarlet; white tip; used for forcing or in the garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A good-sized, good-colored radish of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Like the above but with a white tip. Well adapted to forcing or out-door culture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

RADISH—Continued.

Crimson Giant. Radishes uniform size and color; very large and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Early White Turnip. Another sort for early use; round in form and of clear white color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Stuttgart Giant Summer Turnip. Very large pure white sort for summer sowing. Firm and crisp. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Long-Rooted Varieties

Long Scarlet Short Top. The standard variety of the long red sorts; used either in forcing or in open air culture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Glass Radish. (Cincinnati Market). Long bright pink, white-tipped; flesh transparent; always crisp and brittle. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

White Icicle. An extra early, long variety suitable for forcing or open ground; retains its crispness until of large size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Long White Lady Finger. A long, pure white variety, of excellent quality and attractive appearance. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Long Black Fall or Spanish. A late and hardy sort for winter use. The roots are long, thick and almost black in color. The flesh is firm and white and decidedly pungent though well flavored. Grows seven to nine inches long and two to three inches thick. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

Round Black Fall or Spanish. A very large nearly round sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

Scarlet China Winter. A well-known rose-colored sort for late use and one of the best. The roots are half-long, thicker at the bottom than at the top. Flesh white, firm and pungent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

RHUBARB—(*Rhabarber*)

Grown from seed it requires at least four years to reach a pulling state, but from roots we sell one can get considerable the second year.

Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Large Roots of the Victoria variety, 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50.

SQUASH—(*Speise Kuerbis*)

Use one ounce for 40 hills of early,
or for 10 hills of late sorts.

Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. A warm mellow soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied direct to the hills. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

Extra Large Golden Bush. Our own superior stock; attaining 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Early Summer Crookneck. Another very early variety; long in shape, and of a bright yellow color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

SQUASH—Continued.

Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts, being ready for use very soon after the summer varieties. Rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Delicious. A fall variety of medium size, usually larger at the flower end than at the stem. Generally dark green with a hard shell. Flesh thick, very fine-grained and of a bright yellow color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Hubbard. The standard winter sort and the old favorite. Fruits are of good size, dark green in color and somewhat warted. Flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained and richly flavored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Warted Hubbard. Like the old Hubbard in every way but larger and much more warted. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

English Vegetable Marrow. A favorite summer squash with the English. Yellow-skinned and white-fleshed, and dryer than Golden Bush. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

SPINACH—(Spinat)

It is grown both as a spring and summer crop. For early use sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use sow early in spring, in same way as above, using less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

Use one ounce to each 100 feet of drill.

Extra Large Round Thick-Leaf. It grows a large thick leaf, and will fill the measure quicker and cut more to the acre than any other variety. Sown both in the spring and the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Victoria. A fine, very dark green sort that does not incline to run to seed quickly. Very desirable for spring sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

Dutch Long Standing. A later maturing sort than the others yet one that will stand longer. The leaves are large, dark green and crumpled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

New Zealand Summer. Quite unlike other kinds in that it thrives during hot weather and does not run to seed. Plant in April a half-inch deep and a foot apart allowing room for the plants to spread which they ultimately will do, even attaining a diameter of three feet or more. The tips of the branches only are used. A few plants will yield a picking each week from the first of July. Germination can be hastened by soaking in warm water a few hours. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; \$1.25.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER—(Haferwurzel)

Sow one ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Salsify is a most delicious vegetable. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, hence its name, Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips, and it will keep over winter in the ground where grown.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and superior variety, which is used almost exclusively, white rooted. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

TOMATO—(*Liebes Apfel*)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants.

Sow in hot-beds, with good bottom heat in February or March, and when the plants are two or three inches high transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little if any manure is necessary.

Bonny Best. An early and productive variety. Fruits almost round and borne in profusion. A rich handsome scarlet. Fine out-door and forcing sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel. Large, smooth, fine, extra early, bright red tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00.

Earliana. The earliest, large, smooth red tomato in market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

King of the Earlies. A little smoother and perhaps earlier than Earliana. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

June Pink. Really a pink Earliana but otherwise much the same. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Acme. Very early and productive. Fruit medium size, of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and smooth. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Early and purple in color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Livingston's Beauty. Purplish pink in color. Ripens evenly, without cracking; bears throughout the season, attaining its natural color, even when picked green. Remarkably free from rot and but slightly acid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Ponderosa. The largest tomato grown; almost seedless. Firm flesh of fine flavor, especially preferred by those wishing a sort quite free from acid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.50.

Golden Ponderosa. Same in every way as Red Ponderosa except that it is a bright yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Stone. The old standard sort for late canning, being very smooth and firm. A rich bright red. Very smooth and uniform. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.25.

Golden Queen. Large, smooth fruits of a handsome golden yellow. They have a fine flavor and are equal in every way to the red sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Yellow Plum. A bright, lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small-sized. Used for preserves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

Red Cherry. Small round fruit, resembling cherries in size and shape. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

TOBACCO—(*Tabak*)

Started plants ready in May.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.25.

Havana. Imported seed; highly flavored variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$6.25.

TURNIP—(*Weise Ruebe*)

Sow one ounce for each 100 feet of drill.

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July till about August tenth. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April.

Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, at any time from the first of June to the last of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart.

Early Snowball. An early sort, maturing in six to seven weeks. Nearly round, skin smooth and pure white. Solid, sweet and crisp. Does not grow large but is very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

White Egg. Adapted for either Spring or Fall sowing. Medium in size, oval shaped, smooth skin and pure white. Flesh fine-grained, mild in flavor and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Early White Stone. Of medium size, with white flesh; keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Red Top White Globe. Large and very solid. An immense yielder and good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Large White Globe. A very smooth, pure white sort. Good table quality, and excellent for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Red Top Strap-Leaf or Flat. The best of the flat or English turnips; used for early or late crops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

White Top Strap-Leaf. Very similar in form and quality to the Purple-Top, and quite as desirable and popular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball. Bright Orange-yellow. It does not become pithy by keeping, but retains its solid crispness late in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

White Russian. A Swede turnip, oval in form, clear, white flesh. One of the best winter turnips; keeps well until June. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. The roots are large, rounding in shape, light yellow in color with a purple top. Flesh is solid and a cream yellow. Very productive. Excellent for home use and for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick.

Anise. (*Pimpinella anisum*.) An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Anise, for flavoring. Lb. 30c.

Basil, Sweet. (*Ocimum basilicum*.) A hardy, aromatic annual. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Borage. (*Borago officinalis*.) A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Burnet, Garden Perennial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

HERBS—Continued.

Caraway. (*Carum carui.*) A well-known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The plants never seed till the second year. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Chervil. (*Curled*) Used like Parsley. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Coriander. (*Coriandrum sativum.*) A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

Coriander. For flavoring. Lb. 30c.

Dill. (*Anethum graveolens.*) An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

Dill. For flavoring. Lb. 30c.

Fennel, Sweet. (*Foeniculum officinale.*) A hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Fennel. For flavoring. Lb. 30c.

Horehound. (*Marrubium vulgare.*) A perennial herb with an aromatic odor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

Hyssop. (*Hyssopus officinalis.*) A hardy perennial with an aromatic odor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Lavender. (*Lavendula vere.*) A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

Marjoram, Sweet. (*Origanum marjorana.*) An aromatic herb for seasoning. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c.

Rosemary. (*Rosmarinus officinalis.*) A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups, and for medicinal drinks. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Saffron. (*Carthamus tinctorius.*) A hardy annual. Cultivated for its flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

Sage. (*Salvia officinalis.*) Hardy perennial, about fifteen to eighteen inches high. Leaves grayish green, oval, wrinkled. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Savory, Summer. (*Satureia hortensis.*) A hardy aromatic annual twelve to fifteen inches high, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

Sorrel. (*Large leaved.*) Perennial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

Tansy. (*For bitters.*) Perennial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

Thyme. (*Thymus vulgaris.*) An aromatic perennial herb, eight to ten inches high, used principally for seasoning. Sow as early as the ground will permit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Woodruff, Sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Wormwood. (*Artemisia absinthium.*) A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

BIRD SEED, ETC.

The bird seed we offer is in every instance of the best grade, and has been carefully recleaned. If your bird has been sick or out of song; try our seeds and convince yourself that birds appreciate good, wholesome food.

Mixed Canary and Rape, lb. 20c; Canary, Best Sicily, lb. 20c.

BIRD SEED—Continued.

Hemp, Choice, Heavy, lb. 20c; Sweet Spring Rape, lb. 25c.

Millet, Large Italian, lb. 20c; Rough or Unhulled Rice, lb. 20c.

Maw, or Poppy Seed, lb. 40c; Lettuce Seed for Birds, lb. 30c;

Sunflower Seed, lb. 20c.

Cuttlebone. Lb. 75c; Singly, Plain 5c; With Holder 10c.

Wilson's Song Restorer. Bottle 20c.

Shepard's Song Restorer. Bottle 25c.

Bird Manna. Each 15c.

Wilson's Silver Lake Sand. Package 10c.

Silver Gravel. Package 15c.

Throughout the entire year we carry a very large stock of Song Birds, Parrots and Birds of Plumage; together with every accessory necessary to their welfare.

We believe our line of Cages to be the most varied and complete in Northern Ohio. The range of prices is as varied as the styles.

We are glad to advise, at any time, as to the best methods of caring for pets, when ailments develop. There is no charge for this service.

FIELD SEEDS

(Subject to Market Fluctuations)

Buckwheat, Silver Hull. Lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 45c. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$4.40 by Express or Freight;

Buckwheat, Japanese. Lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$4.40 by Express or Freight.

Broom Corn, Dwarf. Lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Broom Corn, Evergreen. Lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

Kaffir Corn, Red. Lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Kaffir Corn, White. Lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall in July, August and September. It is sown broadcast 6 lbs. to the acre. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it. Stockmen, dairymen and farmers have proved its value. Lb. 35c prepaid; 3 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. 90c.

SOUTHERN COW PEA

Its value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover.

The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover.

Treating the seed with Nitrogen Bacteria insures a perfect stand.

Sow $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel plow. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Weight, 60 lbs. to bushel. Lb. 35c prepaid; 3 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 85c by Express.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE

While Sorghum is grown very extensively for the syrup which is extracted from it, yet its chief value lies as a forage plant which is highly relished by horses, cattle and sheep. Sorghum may be grown in much the same way as corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the season of pasturage. If Sorghum cane is wanted for hay, seed can be sown broadcast or in drills. For ensilage, for milch cows, nothing can be better or more profitable. Sow broadcast about one-half bushel; in drills, 6 quarts to the acre. Weight, 56 lbs. to bushel.

Early Orange. A strong grower and more juicy than the other varieties, the stalk is heavier and a little later than the Amber. Per lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 90c; by Express.

Amber Cane. The earliest of all. Per lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 90c by Express.

CANADA FIELD PEA

Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats, sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, or the peas sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under there is no crop that we can so strongly recommend for more extended culture. Used as feed for pigeons, etc. Treating the seed with nitrogen bacteria has doubled the amount of fodder. Lb. 25c prepaid; 7 lbs. 85c; 15 lbs. \$1.55.

Weight 60 lbs. per bushel.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

CLOVER SEED

Mammoth or Sapling Clover. This variety grows five or six feet long, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for fertilizing. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in the spring or autumn, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 60c; prepaid; 3 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.50 by Express.

We wish to draw attention to nitrogen-fixing bacteria quoted elsewhere in this book.

It is not wise to take chances of failure at so slight an additional cost. If alfalfa or clover has failed to make a good catch it may pay to investigate. Write for booklet on the subject.

Alfalfa, Lucern or Chilian Clover. (Medicago Sativa.) It is a valuable fodder plant, lasting from 8 to 10 years. The roots penetrate the ground from 10 to 15 feet. It requires a deep, richly manured and well cultivated soil. Sow from 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 60c prepaid; 3 lbs. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00 by Express.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover. (Trifolium Hybridum.) Perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands drought well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. Sow in spring or fall, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight 60 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 60c prepaid; 3 lbs. \$1.20; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00 by Express.

HUBAM CLOVER

Hubam Clover is the most notable new introduction to agriculture that has been made in many years. It is really an annual form of Sweet Clover. Hubam does in one year what the common Sweet Clover takes two years to do, that is, it sprouts, grows up to full size, five or six feet, flowers, produces seed and dies all in one season. It is an ideal honey plant enabling one to secure a crop of high grade honey, the flow beginning within three months from seeding and continuing longer than any other plant. It may be profitably sown for honey as late as the end of June, but March sowing will prove most profitable. Sown the first of July, it will make four feet of growth to plow under and can be sown in the wheat or oats in March and will make as much growth before frost as Red Clover will the second season. This means the saving of a year in crop rotation. Sow three to five pounds per acre. Lb. \$1.00 prepaid; 5 lbs. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$7.50 by Express.

Red Clover. (Trifolium Pratense.) It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum to the acre will immediately increase the clover crop. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old and stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 60c prepaid; 3 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50 by express.

White Dutch Clover. (T. repens.) An excellent pasture grass, forming, in conjunction with Kentucky blue and other grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey-bee. It succeeds on all good lands, if not too wet. It takes six to eight pounds per acre. Weight,

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

60 lbs. per bushel. Choice quality. Lb. 85c. prepaid; 3 lbs. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$7.00, by express.

GRASS SEED

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense*.) This is the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture; it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 25c. prepaid; 3 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.00, by express.

German, or Golden Millet. This variety is not early as the common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from five to ten feet high; the heads are closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds golden yellow. Sow thirty-five or forty pounds per acre. Weight, 50 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 25c. prepaid; 3 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 55c, by express.

Hungarian Grass. (*Panicum germanicum*.) A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably well. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same as Millet. Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 25c prepaid; 3 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 45c, by express.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium perenne*.) A very nutritious and valuable grass for meadows and permanent pastures. Use 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. Price variable.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum*.) This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutrituous and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding. Sow about two bushels to the acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 40c. prepaid; 3lbs. \$1.05; 5lbs. \$1.25 by express.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa pratensis*.) Produces the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in winter. In combination with Red Top, White and Alsike Clover, it forms the finest and closest pasture. For this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say one bushel of Blue Grass, one bushel of Red Top, and two pounds each of White and Alsike Clover per acre. Sow early in the spring or during the month of October or November. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 60c prepaid; 3 lbs. \$1.35; 5 lbs. \$2.00, by express.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) It grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 55c prepaid; 3 lbs. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$2.00 by express.

Red Top. (*Agrostis vulgaris*.) A valuable grass for moist soils. It is permanent, standing our climate well, and consequently well suited for pasture. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half the height. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 45c; 3 lbs. \$1.20, prepaid; 5 lbs. \$1.75, by express.

True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass. (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.) It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Sow twenty-five to

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

thirty pounds to the acre. Weight, 10 lbs. per bushel. Lb. \$1.35, prepaid; 10 lbs. \$12.00; 100 lbs. \$100.00, by express.

Mixture of Grass and Clover Seed for Permanent Pastures. This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 16 lbs. per bushel.

Residents of, and visitors to have long remarked and admired the beautiful lawns at Lake View Cemetery which were originally sown with Kendel's Lawn Seed and have since been maintained by the use of the same excellent sort.

This same mixture is available for the use of any who wish to beautify their grounds, by requesting Lake View Lawn Mixture which is priced the same as Kendel's Sunnilawn listed on another page.

CULTURE AND CARE OF FLOWERS

In Our List of Flower Seeds will be found all those varieties known to be *desirable* and *worthy* the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selection by offering the *very best* varieties of each species.

Success. With patience and the exercise of reasonable judgment, anyone may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers; failure more often results from ignorance and neglect than from any fault of the seeds or of nature. *Constant Care is Required* in any event.

Reliable Seed is the first requisite. We spare no pains or expense to procure the *Very Best*. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement made by us would be likely to do.

When and How to Sow. The first of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground; too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered *Very Lightly* with earth; the finest of them had better be sown *Without Any Covering*, the simple pressure of a smooth board being sufficient. Repeated experiments with various kinds of delicate seeds, induces us to advise in addition, the covering of such seeds with sheets of newspaper until they are through the ground, thereby preventing the surface evaporation, which so often causes failure, besides protecting the seeds from being forced into the ground so deeply through careless watering, that they could not sprout. By following this method, many seeds that are rather difficult to start may be quite successfully grown. The larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper and some of them earlier. It is a safe rule to sow most seeds to a depth of *Four or Five Times the Diameter* of the seed itself.

Location. A rather light sandy loam suits most flowers, and, in such soils, seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy clay soils (the Pansy is a notable instance), while others do best upon light, poor soils, and exposed to the full rays of the sun; this is particularly true of the Portulaca.

Early Sowing. The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties and many of the biennials and perennials, may be sown in March or April, under glass frames, in greenhouses, or in small boxes in any sunny window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; and, when the plants are set out of doors further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes, two or three inches deep, and with open seams at the bottom are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seed sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler, and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60 degrees as possible. Avoid much watering unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. In setting plants out into the beds or borders, allow a liberal space for each.

CULTURE AND CARE—Continued.

Late Sowing. Most of the biennials and perennials may be sown late in the summer, from the middle of August through September, and they will then bloom the following season. When cold weather sets in, about the only protection necessary for the young plants is a covering of leaves, straw or litter to a depth of three or four inches, and a board on top to keep it in place. They should be uncovered soon after the middle of March.

Fertilizing With Pure Bone Dust. *From an experience of several years* we confidently recommend for general use *Pure Raw Bone Dust* as a fertilizer for all plants; it is more permanent than stable manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing seeds of weeds. By its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a rich green color. It should be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting to gain the best results.

Annuals, Biennials, Perennials. Flowers are classified as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers, and, as a rule are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed is sown early, and they may then be kept over for another year or longer. Pansy, Snapdragon, Pinks, etc., belong to this class. Biennials bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials remain a long time in the soil before germinating.

VINES—For Walls, Trellises, Porches and Pergolas

Baloon Vine	Cobaea	Nasturtium, Tall
Cardinal Climber	Japanese Hop	Thunbergia
Gourds	Morning Glory	Canary Bird Vine
Moonflower	Sweet Peas,	Dolichos
Sweet Peas,	Hardy	Kudzu Vine
Annual	Beans, Various	Passion Flower
Balsam Pear	Cypress Vine	Wild Cucumber
	Hyacinth Beans	

TRAILING PLANTS—For Window Boxes, Hanging Baskets and Vases

Forget-me-not	Ice Plant	Petunia
Mimulus	Nasturtium, Tall	Lobelia
Verbena	Linaria	Portulaca

LOW GROWING PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND EDGINGS

Ageratum	Daisy	Nasturtium,
Bellis	Forget-me-not	Dwarf
Coleus	Gomphrena	Poppies
Feverfew	Marigold, Dwarf	Verbenas
Golden Feather	Phlox	Begonia
Lobelia	Torenia	Carnation
Petunia	Alyssum, Hardy	Eschscholtzia
Salvia	Candytuft	Godetia
Zinnias, Dwarf	Dianthus	Kochia
Alyssum, White	Four O'Clocks	Pansies
Campanula	Heuchera	Polyanthus
Carpatica		Viola Cornuta

CULTURE AND CARE—Continued.**PLANTS FOR THE SHADE**

Aconitum	Four O'Clocks	Gaillardia Grdfl.
Forget-me-not	Nemophila	Pansies
Mimulus	Coreopsis	Daisies
Wild Cucumber	Lanceolata	Kudzu Vine
Aquilegia		Petunia

PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

Begonia	Passion Vine	Primulas
Cineraria	Sweet Peas	Torenia
Heliotrope	Carnation,	Coleus
Viola Odorata	Chabaud	Gloxinia
Calceolaria	Geranium	Schizanthus
Cyclamen		Verbena, Lemon

PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE

Amaranthus	Eschscholtzia	Euphorbia
Coleus	Linaria	Centaurea
Kochia	Canna	Ice Plant
Begonia		Ricinus

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium	Ammobium	Gomphrena
	Elichrysum	

THE MOST USEFUL FLOWERS FOR BOUQUETS

Achillea	Dianthus	Pentstemon
Ammobium	Gaillardia	Poppy
Aquilegia	Heliotrope	Salpiglossis
Candytuft	Marigold	Sunflower
Chrysanthemum	Pansy	Valeriana
Daisy, Shasta	Physostegia	Zinnia
Feverfew	Salvia	Ageratum
Gypsophila	Stocks	Arctotis
Lupin	Sweet William	Calendula
Nigella	Wallflower	Cleome
Phlox	Acroclinium	Dahlia
Rudbeckia	Antirrhinum	Elichrysum
Schizanthus	Balsam	Gomphrena
Sweet Sultans	Carnation	Larkspur
Vinca	Cosmos	Nasturtium
Aconitum	Dimorpotheca	Petunia
Anchusa	Geranium	Pyrethrum
Asters	Heuchera	Scabiosa
Campanula	Mignonette	Sweet Peas
Coreopsis		Verbena

HARDY PERENNIALS

Achillea	Foxglove	Poppy
Aquilegia	Hollyhocks	Sweet William
Carnation	Oenothera	Anchusa
Forget-me-not	Polyanthus	Candytuft,
Heuchera	Sweet Peas	Hardy
Lupin	Wild Cucumber	Daisy
Physostegia	Alyssum Saxatile	Gypsophila
Rudbeckia	Campanula	Larkspur
Viola Cornuta	Coreopsis	Phlox
Aconitum	Gaillardia	Pyrethrum
Chrysanthemum	Kudzu Vine	Valeriana
	Pentstemon	

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

Our long acquaintance with the trade has put us into close touch with the best flower-seed growers in this country and Europe—many of whom are specialists in their line. We secure our stocks direct and are therefore sure of high grade seeds—the very best the market affords. It is our aim to make the following list complete, including only such kinds as have proven satisfactory in this locality. Our friends may safely make their selections and under reasonable growing conditions be sure of success.

ACHILLEA. (Milfoil or Yarrow.)

Ptarmica "The Pearl." One of the best hardy white perennials. From spring till frost it is covered with heads of purest white double flowers. Easily grown from seed flowering the first season if sown early. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 75c.

ACONITUM. (Eisenhut.) (Monk's Hood.)

Hardy perennials with panicles of blue helmet-shaped flowers in the fall.

Napellus. Well adapted for growing among the shrubbery and shady corners; 4 feet. Pkt. 10c.

ACROCLINIUM

Beautiful and valuable everlasting flowers. Easily grown and used extensively for winter bouquets. Annuals Bright pink and White. 1 ft. Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c. Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

AGERATUM. (Leberbalsam.) (Floss Flower.)

One of the very best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May.

Dwarf Imperial. Clear Blue, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Little Dorrit. Blue, with white center, 6 in. Pkt. 10c.

Little Blue Star. An attractive mauve blue. 4 to 5 in. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready in May.

ALYSSUM. (Steinkraut.)

Free-flowering plants especially suitable for borders. Grows well in any rich garden loam.

Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Of dwarf, compact habit. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring to late autumn. Sweetly fragrant. Annual 4 in. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold). Showy golden-yellow flowers; hardy perennial; blooms the first season, if sown early indoors; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

AMARANTHUS. (Amarant.)

Highly ornamental foliage plants. Sow the seeds early, and set out last of May, or June, in rich soil. Annual.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat.) Red, yellow and green foliage, very attractive; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

AMMOBIUM. (Ammobium.)

Pretty annuals, with white everlasting flowers. Sow the seed the last of May in the open border. They do well in almost any situation.

Alatum Grandiflorum. Large flowering and pure white; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet.)

Italica, Dropmore Variety. One of the best hardy perennials. Is becoming more popular each season, bearing flowers of the richest gentian-blue. Blooms freely all summer. 5 feet. Pkt. 10c.

FLOWERS—Continued.**ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) (Loewenmaul.)**

Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. Sown out of doors the first week of May, the plants bloom early in July, remaining in full flower until November. For earlier flowering, start indoors or in a frame in March, transplanting to the open when the weather is suitable.

Tall Giant Flowering

Plants ready end of May.

Pure White. Pkt. 10c; **Pure Yellow.** Pkt. 10c.

Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; **Bright Red.** Pkt. 10c.

Crescia. Dark scarlet, dark stem. Pkt. 10c.

Delila. Carmine and yellow, white throat. Pkt. 10c.

Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of spotted and variegated sorts in addition to all the above. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

Majus. Tall mixed; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Tom Thumb. Finest dwarf varieties mixed. Fine for borders and constantly in bloom; 6 in. Pkt. 10c.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) (Akeley.)

Plants ready early in May.

No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine. Seed may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early in spring to make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow. The native species. Pkt. 10c.

Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Violet-blue and white mixed. Beautiful species. Pkt. 10c.

Long Spurred Hybrids. Best and brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Chrysantha. Golden yellow; fine. Pkt. 10c.

Olympica. Large blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Glandulosa. Extra large blue flowers with white corolla; short spur. Very beautiful. Pkt. 10c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. (African Daisy.)

A splendid annual with large daisy-like flowers of a pure white, the reverse of the petals being a pale lilac. Easily grown in the sun. Valuable for cutting from July until frost. Pkt. 5c.

ASTER. (Schoenkranz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, in the most perfect and beautiful form during the late summer and early fall. Good culture is essential to an abundance of blooms.

Superb Mixed. By mixing the tall varieties of every color in all the large-blooming types such as Comet, Crego, Hohenzollern, Ostrich Plume, etc., we have a mixture that will enable everyone to have a few plants of all the choice kinds in a complete assortment of color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

Royal. Mixed. Extra early dwarf; incurved petals. Pkt. 10c.

Mikado. Mixed. Branching mid-season type; curled petals. Pkt. 10c.

King. Mixed. Late blooming; needle type; quilled petals. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Comet. Mixed. Large, fluffy flowers; mid-season; reflex petals. Pkt. 10c.

Ostrich Plume. Mixed. Comet type but larger and with longer, twisted petals. Pkt. 10c.

ASTERS—Continued.

Extra Early Express. Mixed. Comet type; large flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Crego. Mixed. The finest of the Comet type; mid-season; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Crown Extra Mixed. Each color has a white center. Pkt. 10c.

Heart of France. Ruby red; mid-season; branching habit; incurve type. Best pure red. Pkt. 20c.

Tall Late Branching Asters.

Plants ready in June.

The finest of the late sorts, especially for cut flowers. Strong, sturdy plants, 2½ feet tall; long, stiff stems with flowers of the largest size. Full double, well adapted to our conditions.

Lavender. Pkt. 10c; Light Pink. Pkt. 10c; Purple. Pkt. 10c; Rose Pink. Pkt. 10c; Red. Pkt. 10c; White. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed. All the above colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

Auricula. See Primula.

Baby's Breath. See Gypsophila.

Bachelor's Button. See Centaurea.

BALLOON VINE. (Herzamen.) (Cardiospermum Halicacabum.)

A very pretty climber, interesting for its inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name. Annual; 8 feet. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.) (Lady Slipper.)

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, double, camelia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals; 2 feet.

Splendid Mixture of Choicest Varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c.

Camelia-Flowered. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c.

BALSAM PEAR. (Balsambierne.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual; 10 feet.

Momordica Charantia. Pkt. 15c.

BEGONIA.

These plants rank with the Geraniums and Coleus as bedding plants, surpassing both for the sun and shade. Everblooming.

Vernon. Bright orange-carmine with deep red leaves. 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 90c.

BROWALLIA. (Browallia.)

A favorite bedding plant, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

Elegans. Deep blue with white center. 1½ feet. Pkt. 10c.

Elata Mixed. Blue and white; 18 in. Pkt. 10c.

CALCEOLARIA. (Pantoffelblume.)

Very desirable for house or conservatory culture; remarkable for their size, color and markings. Sow the seeds in August or September for early flowering, in a light, rich compost. Tender perennial.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Self-colored and spotted varieties mixed; prize flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CALENDULA. (Pot Marigold.) (Ringelblume.)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Valuable also for pot culture; blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 foot.

Orange King. Double large-flowered orange-red. Pkt. 10c.

Prince of Orange. Double yellow, each petal striped orange. Pkt. 10c.

Sulphur Queen. Large-flowered double lemon. Pkt. 10c.

Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of the above fine sorts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

CAMPANULA. (Bellflowers.)

Beautiful flowers, characterized by their richness of color, and profusion of bloom. Indispensable for the border, edging, rockwork, etc. The taller growing sorts should be staked to prevent injury from high winds. They like good, rich soil, and last much longer if set in half shade.

CANTERBURY BELL. (Glockenblume.)

Canterbury Bells. The old-fashioned sort with large, beautiful bell-shaped blooms. Single. Biennials; $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Purple, Rose, Lilac, White. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed, All Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

Cup and Saucer. Very handsome and much prized. The extra large calyx is of the same color as the flower and appears as a saucer under a cup. Biennials. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Purple, White, Rose, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready in May.

Carpatica. (Harebell.) A hardy and pretty perennial growing only 9 inches high. Blooms from June to fall, blue. Pkt. 10c.

Grandiflora. (Chinese Bellflower.) A fine, hardy perennial with buds that expand to look like miniature balloons, opening to a five-pointed starlike flower. Blooms for about eight weeks from the middle of July. 2 feet. Blue, White. Pkt. 10c.

Persicifolia. (Peach Bells.) A handsome perennial with large drooping bell-shaped flowers. Mixed blue and white. 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CANARY-BIRD VINE. (Tropaeolum Canariense.)

A beautiful, rapid, annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. Pkt. 10c; Per oz. 30c.

CANDYTUFT. (Iberis.) (Schleifenblume.)

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produce flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers in June; successive sowings should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow. 1 foot. Light, rich soil.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered. White; if given plenty of room will make immense heads 3 inches across. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Empress. White; the standard variety. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Crimson, Rose, Purple, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Hardy Candytuft (Iberis.) A perennial of low, spreading habit, covered with pure white flowers in May and June. 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

CANNA. (Indian Shot.) (Blumenrohr.)

These plants are grown for the remarkable beauty of their foliage. The French Cannas are grown also for their fine heads of flowers. New and valuable varieties are raised every year from seed. Seed should be scalded and sown early in a strong, moist heat, and the roots may be kept through the winter like dahlias. Half-hardy perennials.

Dwarf, Large-Flowering French Mixed. Bronze Leaved. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 70c.

Green Leaved. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 70c.

For prices of Canna Plants see List following Flower Seeds.

Canterbury Bell. See Campanula.

Castor Oil Bean. See Ricinus.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

A most beautiful and brilliant annual climber, attaining a height of 30 feet, in a season. Blooms from mid-summer until frost. It delights in a warm, sunny situation with good soil. Germination may be made more certain by filing a small notch in each seed before planting. Start the seed indoors in March and transplant, or sow in the open ground when the soil is warm in May. Pkt. 10c.

CARNATION PINK. (Nelke.)

The most magnificent of all the Dianthus family. Flowers large, beautiful and delightfully fragrant. Sown in the spring, they bloom the second season. The plants are hardy the first winter; afterward they need protection. Perennials.

Marguerite. Dwarf mixed. If sown early will flower the first season. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

Early Dwarf Double Carnation. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Red Grenadin. Double scarlet; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Fancy Picotee Carnation. Prize stock; from stage-flowers; finest double mixture of Picotees, Carnations, Bizarres, Flakes, Fancies and Sells; 2 feet. Pkt. 25c.

Chabaud's Everblooming Mixed. Symmetrical, branching habit. This strain is raised by a famous specialist in France. Blooms 5 months after sowing and continues indefinitely. 2 feet. Extra double mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pkt. 25c; pkt. 50c.

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.)

Free blooming annuals of graceful habit. Very popular because of their ease of culture and large showy combs or feathery spikes. Should be sown early and transplanted in June in light, rich soil. Plants may be lifted in the fall and potted for house decoration.

Japan Crimson. Huge combs, much cut and beruffled; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Japan Variegated. Beautiful scarlet and gold combs; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Glasgow Prize. Extra fine. Dark leaves and bright crimson combs; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Mixed. Shades of red, pink and yellow. Very fine. Large combs; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Ostrich Plume Mixed. (Thompson's Magnifica.) Beautiful plumes of all colors from clear yellow to the darkest red; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

These include such popular annuals as Bachelor's Buttons and Sweet Sultans which are favorites everywhere, they being easy to grow, profuse bloomers from mid-summer to late fall, and requiring but little care. Silver-leaved sorts are also included which are used as borders to beds and for porch-boxes. Annuals.

Bachelor's Buttons.

Cyanus. (Cornflower.) Beautiful gentian-blue. Pkt. 10c.

Cyanus Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 45c.

Cyanus Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

King of Blue Bottles. Large blue, red center. Dwarf and compact. Very striking. Pkt. 10c.

Dusty Millers.

Candidissima. Silvery white foliage; broad and deeply cut. Half-hardy; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

Gymnocarpa. Finely cut and graceful silvery foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

See also Sweet Sultans.

Chinese or Indian Pink. See Dianthus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (Wucherblume Goldblume.)

Seeds may be sown in hotbeds during March or outdoors during May. Pinching back in early growth makes bushy and shapely plants. Average height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Chinese Large Flowered Double Mixed. Well-known variety for pot and greenhouse culture; half-hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Continued)

Japonicum Double Mixed. Magnificent perennials white and yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Double Mixed Coronarium. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed Carinatum. (Painted Daisies.) Annual. Pkt. 10c.

Plants of hardy garden varieties ready in May and June.

CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.)

A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July or August; when large enough, put in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and in December repot in a stronger soil.

Hybrida Grandiflora. This strain saved only from extra large-flowering prize varieties; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 25c.

Hybrida Grandiflora Nana. New large-flowering dwarf varieties, splendid strain; 8 inches. Pkt. 25c.

CLEOME PUNGENS.

Singular showy plants, attractive for a background to other flowers; growing 3 feet high and usually called:

Giant Spider Plant. Pink. Pkt. 10c.

COBAEA. (Cobaeae.) (Cathedral Bells.)

Scandens. A magnificent rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foliage, and large purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly; best sown indoors in March. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.

Plants ready in May.

Cock's Comb. See Celosia.

COLEUS.

A great variety of brilliant colors can be had in plants grown from our seed. Extensively used for bedding, they making a fine show in any sunny spot. Best when sown indoors in March or April.

Finest Mixed. A very choice mixture. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready in June.

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

Convolvulus Major. See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS. (Calliopsis.) (Gottesaugen.)

Showy and beautiful free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 inches to 12 inches apart.

Fine Mixed Tall. All colors. Annual. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Coronata. (Crown of Gold.) Large golden yellow. Very fine for cutting. 1 foot. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

Drummondii. (Golden Wave.) Rich yellow with a circle of crimson-brown about the center. 1½ feet. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

Purpurea. Elegant dark-brown. 1½ feet. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

Tinctoria. Golden-yellow and brown. 1½ feet. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

Lanceolata Grandiflora. This is one of the finest of hardy plants with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 75c.

Plants ready end of April.

COSMOS

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. Should be sown in spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

New Mammoth Fringed. A beautiful new creation of large size and lacinated petals. Late. Mixed colors only. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Early Flowering Mixed. Will bloom in July if started indoors. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Giant Late-flowering Sorts.

White, Crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Anemone Flowered. Mixed. Very fine, new type. Pkt. 20c.

Lady Lennox. Lovely shell-pink of largest size. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

White Lady Lennox. A counterpart of the above but of a fine pure white. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of the choice large-flowering sorts, which has always given satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

Plants ready in June.

CYCLAMEN. (Erdscheibe, Alpenveilchen.)

One of the most popular plants for winter and spring blooming. The foliage is beautifully marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mold and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year, if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature.

Extra Mixed Persicum. Prize stock; superb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CYPRESS-VINE. (Ipomea.) (Quamoclit.)

A popular climbing plant with delicate, fern-like foliage, and beautiful, star-like flowers. Soak the seed a day before sowing. Annual; 10 feet.

Scarlet, White. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

DAHLIA. (Dahlie.)

This favorite fall flower to succeed well should have a strong, deep and rich soil. The roots should be stored during the winter in a dry, warm cellar, and covered with sand. If the seed is started very early in a hotbed, and transplanted in May, the plants usually bloom the first year. Half-hardy perennials.

Cactus Mixed. This is a very desirable type and much grown. Varieties will not grow true from seed. Pkt. 15c.

Extra Fine Double Mixed. Saved from very choicest varieties. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed. From finest varieties. Single Dahlias will flower the first season from seed. Pkt. 10c.

Dahlia roots ready in April.

DOUBLE GIANT DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.)

(Tausendschoen.)

These English daisies are well-known perennials admirably adapted for borders, beds or for pot-culture. They grow best in a shady and rather cool situation, in loamy soil richly manured.

Deep Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

Rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Giant Mixed. A vast improvement over the common strains of English Daisies. The flowers often being as large as a silver dollar. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

Plants, one dozen in a basket, ready in May.

SHASTA DAISY. (Chrysanthemum Maximum.)

A splendid hardy perennial of Mr. Burbank's introduction with flowers of the largest size. In form like the common field daisy yet vastly superior. Pure white, long strong stems and very free blooming. Excellent as a cut-flower. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

Clumps ready in April.

DIMORPHOTHECA. (African Golden Daisy.)

Aurantiaca Hybrida. Beautiful new hybrids, varying in color from the purest white through the various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon shades, many being zoned with several of these colors around the black disc. Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.)

All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure, their blooms are the finest. Setting them $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

Perennial Varieties.

For annual sorts, see Larkspur.

Belladonna. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur.) This is the freest and most continuous blooming Hardy Larkspur. 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Chinese. (Blue Butterfly.) A distinct and neat variety, growing about 18 inches high, with fine feathery foliage, and producing freely spikes of large blossoms. Mixed blue and white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Elatum. (Bee Larkspur.) Rich blue of various shades with black centres; grows 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c;

Formosum. Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white centre; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Perennial Hybrids. Will produce strong, vigorous plants with large spikes and flowers of the finest shades of blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Plants ready in May.

DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) (Nelke.)

The following all bloom the first year. The different varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year. 1 foot.

Double Brilliant Red. An elegant shade for adding a splash of color to the garden. Pkt. 10c.

Chinese Double Extra Fine. A splendid mixture suitable for beds and borders. Very brightest colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Double Japan Fringed. Large flowers varying from the richest crimson to the most delicate shade of pink. Pkt. 10c.

Plumarius Double. (Double Hardy Garden Pinks.) The finest shades for summer-blooming borders. Does well in sun or shade. Pkt. 10c.

Plants in May.

DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.)

A beautiful quick-growing climber, with purple and white flowers blooming in clusters resembling the blossoms of hyacinths. Will thrive in a hot situation; annual; 15 feet.

Soudan. Purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Japanese. White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Dusty Miller. See *Centaurea*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (Eschscholtzie.)

(California Poppy.)

Very attractive annuals for edging beds and borders. Finely cut foliage. Profuse flowering from June until frost.

Californica. The True California Poppy; rich yellow; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Golden West. A superb variety with large deep yellow flowers; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Orange. (New) A rich deep orange of the very largest size. Worthy of a trial. Pkt. 10c.

ELICHRYSUM. (Straw Flower.) (Strohblume.)

Large double flowers of bright hues. Much prized for winter bouquets. Succeed in any good garden loam. Annuals.

Double Mixed. All colors; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

EUPHORBIA. (Snow on the Mountain.) (Wolfs-milch.)

A showy border plant, foliage veined and margined with white. Grows well in common garden loam.

Variegata. Very ornamental. Annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 90c.

FEVERFEW. (Matricaria.) (Mutterkraut.)

A splendid, low-growing annual for bedding. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

Parthenium. Dwarf double white; very fine; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

FOXGLOVE. (Digitalis.) (Fingerhut.)

Tall stately spikes with large, tube-like flowers prettily spotted. Preferring a rich loam and partial shade. Biennials. 3 feet.

Gloxinoides. Finely spotted varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready first of May.

FOUR O'CLOCK. (Mirabilis.) (Wunderblume.)

They will grow anywhere in the sun, require no special care and are especially useful as a temporary hedge. In rich loam, plants will spread three feet. Blooms first year.

FOUR-O'CLOCK—Continued.

Hybrid Fine Mixed. A splendid mixture of all colors in great variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(*Myosotis.*) (*Vergiss-mein-nicht.*)

Are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. *Dissitiflora* comes into bloom in April. The *Palustris* sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall. Success best in moist situations.

Palustris. Large-flowering. (True Forget-me-not.) Beautiful blue; Perennial, but blooms first year. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Palustris Semperflorens. A dwarf form blooming all summer. Pkt. 10c.

Dissitiflora. Of dwarf, compact habit, with sprays of large, exquisite blue flowers, especially adapted for planting among spring flowering bulbs. Early. Pkt. 10c; Per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 c.

GAILLARDIA. (Gaillardie.) (Blanket Flower.)

The daisy-like flowers are generally red with yellow tips. Excellent for cutting. Easily grown in any location where a blaze of color is wanted. 18 inches.

Single Annual Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double Annual Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Grandiflora Mixed. Very large, handsome flowers. One of our most popular perennials. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Plants of the latter ready in May.

GERANIUM. (Storachschnabel.)

These grow readily from seed and bloom the first year, often producing novel sorts. Seed should be started indoors and transplanted outside in May or June.

Choicest Mixed. Saved from the finest show flowers only. Pkt. 20c.

Pot plants of standard sorts ready end of May.

GLOXINIA

Exquisite plants for the house and conservatory. Handsome bell-shaped flowers of the richest colors.

Choice Hybrid Mixed. Saved from a splendid collection of French varieties. Very fine. Pkt. 50c.

Also Bulbs in April and May.

Gilliflower. See Stocks.

CODETIA. (Godetie.)

An attractive hardy annual. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. They do best in a rather poor soil. 1 foot.

Tall Finest Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN FEATHER. (Pyrethrum.) (Metterich.)

Of a beautiful golden-yellow throughout the season.

Aureum. Golden foliage; biennial; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 75c.

GOMPHRENA. (Globe Amaranth.) (Kugelamaranth.)

Well-known everlastings, with showy flowers resembling clover heads; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. Annuals.

Globosa Mixed. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

GOURDS. (Kuerbis.)

Most will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season. The fruit is curiously-shaped and ornamental. Especially adapted for pergolas, trellises, and fences.

GOURDS—Continued.

Hercules Club. Club-shaped. Pkt. 10c.

African Pipe. (Calabash.) Smoker's delight. Pkt. 10c.

Dish Rag. Pkt. 10c.

Bottle-Shaped. Very desirable. Pkt. 10c.

Dipper. Pkt. 10c.

Large Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Egg-Shaped. Resembling an egg. Pkt. 10c.

Mock Orange. Shape and color of an orange. Pkt. 10c.

Pear-Shaped Bi-Color. Half-green, half yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Small Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

GYPSOPHILA. (Gypskraut.) (Baby's Breath.)

Flowers small, but produced in great quantities in loose panicles. Elegant for bouquets. Succeed well in common garden soil.

Elegans. White, annual, 1½ feet. Pkt. 10c.

Elegans Rosea. Pink, annual, 1½ feet. Pkt. 10c.

Muralis. Dwarf pink, annual, 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Paniculata. A fine hardy white perennial especially for bouquets; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Plants of the latter ready first of May.

Helianthus. See Sunflower.

Helichrysum. See Elichrysum.

HELIOTROPE. (Sonnenwende.)

Excellent for bedding purposes or pot-culture. Half-hardy perennial.

Finest Mixed. 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready end of May.

HEUCHERA. (Alum Root.) (Heuchere.)

Desirable bushy, hardy perennials, bearing many slender stems of bright, dark-crimson flowers during July and August. Grow in any good garden soil.

Sanguinea Splendens. Dark crimson; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Hibiscus. See Mallow.

HOLLYHOCK. (Stock-rose.)

Seed sown in June or earlier will flower the following season. They require dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.

Hybrid Double Annual. Mixed; a new, everblooming type, flowering the first season. Start the seed early in the hot-bed. Pkt. 10c.

Best Double Varieties. Cherry-Red, Maroon, Flesh-Pink, Rose-Pink, Sulphur-Yellow, Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of the choicest kinds all colors. A beautiful assortment. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 25c.

Allegheny. Semi-double, fringed; mixed colors; quite unlike the preceding and very showy. Pkt. 10c.

Plants early in May.

Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.

ICE-PLANT. (Eispflanze.)

A pretty little trailing plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. A valuable plant for dry, sunny locations on banks, rockwork, borders and hanging-baskets. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

Ipomoea. See Morning Glory.

JAPANESE HOP VINE. (*Humulus Japonicus*.)
(Hopfen.)

A very rapid growing vine, with fine foliage, which is very dense and quite free from insect enemies and which endures the heat remarkably. Grows 25 feet high and self sows if the ground is not disturbed. Annual.

Green-Leaved. Large, dark foliage; Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

Variegated. Like the preceding except with variegated foliage. Makes a handsome vine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus.

Kenilworth Ivy. See Linaria.

KOCHIA. (Summer Cypress.) (Burning Bush.)

An annual ornamental plant that closely resembles a small cypress tree. It grows as much as 3 feet high and in the fall changes from green to a flaming red. It makes an exceedingly attractive plant for a temporary hedge or a border for a bed of tall growing plants. The plant will bear trimming like hedge plants and is easily grown from seed and readily transplanted.

Trichophylla. True Summer Cypress. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

KUDZU VINE. (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk.)

A rapid growing vine of great merit. Leaves light green and heart-shaped. Attains a growth of 25 feet the first season if started in a hothouse early. Perennial. Pkt. 10c.

Roots ready in April.

LACE FLOWER. (*Didiscus carulea*.)

An easily-grown annual. About 2 feet high, covered with clusters of small blue flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LARKSPUR. (*Delphinium*.) (Rittersporn.) Annual
Sorts.

For perennial varieties, see Delphinium.

This is one of our best garden flowers. Seeds sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July, and give a continuous succession of flowers from then until frost.

Good, rich soil dug deep and a sunny location suit them best.

Double Branching or Stock-Flowered. The finest double flowers and colors. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Carmine, Pink, Lilac, White, Double Mixed, All Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

LAVATERIA. (Annual Mallow.)

Trimestris Mixed. A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 feet high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. Pkt. 10c.

Lavender. See Herbs.

LINARIA. (Kenilworth Ivy.) (Cymbelkraut.)

This is perhaps better known under the name of Coliseum or Kenilworth Ivy. It is a very handsome trailing plant, suitable for hanging-baskets and window boxes.

Cymbalaria. Lavender and purple. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA. (Lobelia.)

Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants of easy culture. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.

Erinus Gracilis. Light blue; trailing; fine for baskets. Light green foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Erect; dark blue; for bedding. Dark green foliage. 6 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LUPINES. (Wolfsbohne.)

Annual Mixed. Free-flowering, easily grown plants with long, graceful spikes of various colored pea-shaped flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Polyphyllus Mixed. Effective hardy perennials growing in any good garden soil. Bloom in May and June. 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Marguerite. See Carnation.

Matricaria. See Feverfew.

Martynia. See under Herbs.

MALLOW MARVELS.

The individual flowers are of enormous size, many measuring 9 inches or more across. In texture they resemble the finest satin. Their coloring is gorgeous, embracing all the beautiful variations from white to deep red. They adapt themselves readily to all locations and conditions of soil. Very popular.

Splendid Hybrid Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Roots ready in May.

MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.) (Sammetblume.)

In the autumn these old garden favorites are in their prime with a wealth of bright colors. Easy of culture and suited to bedding in light soil in full exposure to the sun.

Double African Sorts.

These are uniformly large and self-colored in yellow or orange.

Early Dwarf Mixed. Tall Orange, Tall Lemon, African Tall Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

French Sorts.

These are smaller in size of flower but none the less handsome and striking. Includes both striped and single kinds. Fine for edgings.

Golden Heart. Very large flowering. Golden yellow, brown margin. Pkt. 10c.

Double Cloth of Gold. Bright gold stripes on dark petals. Pkt. 10c.

French Tall Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

Single Legion of Honor. Dwarf, golden yellow with a crimson spot on each petal. Pkt. 10c.

French Double Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.)

A well-known favorite for pot or garden culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out they produce stronger plants and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. Cannot be transplanted. Annual.

Large Sweet-Scented. The best for garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 75c.

Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Goliath. Of strong, yet compact habit, with rich green foliage; the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

MIMOSA. (Sensitive Plant.) (Sinnpflanze.)

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam. Annual.

Pudica. Pinkish-white; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10c.

MIMULUS.

Moschatus. (Musk Plant.) A small trailing plant with yellow flowers and fragrant foliage; used in hanging baskets or pots and to cover the soil in pots containing large plants. Pkt. 10c.

Mirabilis. See Four O'Clocks.

Momordica. See Balsam Pear.

Monk's-hood. See Aconitum.

MORNING GLORY. (Trichterwinde.) (Convolvulus and Ipomoea.)

Extensive genus of twining plants; remarkable for their fine foliage and showy flowers. Annuals.

Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of separate colors embracing every shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Imperial Japanese Mixed. To the mixture we import direct from Japan, we add the fringed and yellow, making the greatest possible variety of flowers and foliage. Soak the seed a day, as the hard shell prevents sprouting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Mikado Giants. This is the largest strain with which the Japanese growers will part. There they will make flowers 5 inches across. With high cultivation they are certainly worth having. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

MOON FLOWER

At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface.

White. (Ipomaea Grandiflora.) Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
Plants ready end of May.

Mourning Bride. See Scabiosa.

Musk Plant. See Mimulus.

Myosotis. See Forget-Me-Not.

NASTURTIUMS

All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. The varieties offered below were selected from a very large number of popular sorts as being the best and most distinct. Plant the seeds 1 inch deep, the tall sorts 2 inches apart and the dwarf about 4 inches apart each way. The plants will produce more flowers in rather poor soil, but should not be allowed to go to seed.

TALL VARIETIES—Height 5 feet.

Elegant and luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc.

Asa Gray. Cream yellow.

‡**Brilliant.** Bright scarlet.

Mars. Large flowering, dark red.

Dark Crimson.

Dunnett's Orange.

Edward Otto. Lilac brown.

‡**Firefly.** Dark orange; spotted.

Giant of Battles. Light yellow; spotted.

Golden Queen. Pure yellow.

Hemisphaericum. Straw color.

King of the Blacks. Black red.

King Theodore. Crimson.

Lucifer. Very dark scarlet.

All above varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

‡**Margaret.** Cream white; veined.

Moltke. Bluish rose.

Regaleanum. Violet crimson.

Scheurianum. Striped.

Spitfire. Fiery scarlet.

‡**Vesuvius.** Salmon rose.

Madame Guenther's Hybrids. A new strain in many shades, beautifully mottled and stained.

Chameleon. The latest addition and a decided departure. One plant bears several shades at one time.

All above varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Superb Hybrid Mixed. This is our own mixture of all the above sorts carefully blended so as to give a complete range of fine colors in the most desirable proportion and is therefore not to be compared with ordinary mixtures. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Ivy-Leaved. Leaves shaped like the English Ivy; deep scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

DWARF VARIETIES—Height 1 foot.

These sorts are excellent for bedding and will produce a wealth of flowers if given ample room and soil that is not too rich.

Aurora. Yellow veined.

Cloth of Gold. Scarlet; golden leaves.

Dark Crimson.

‡**Empress of India.** Dark scarlet.

‡**Golden King.**

King of Tom Thumbs. Bright scarlet.

Pearl.

Prince Henry. Cream white spotted.

Regalianum. Violet crimson.

Spotted King. Dark yellow.

Vesuvius. Salmon rose.

Chameleon. Has different colors of flowers on the same plant.

All above varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

NASTURTIUMS—Continued.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed. In the mixing of this we use equally as much effort to secure a pleasing blend as we do in our Superb Mixed Tall and it will give as fine results. We can recommend it highly to all wishing an extra fine assortment. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

‡Dark Leaved Varieties.

Lilliput-Hybrids. Queen of Holland. A new type making a small dense bush with flowers produced in such profusion as to hide the foliage. Pkt. 5c.

NEMOPHILA. (Lovegrove.) (Triften oder Hainblume.)

Neat and compact, with varied and beautiful colors, blooming all summer. Suitable for beds, borders and pot culture. Grow best in a moist, partially-shaded situation and not very rich soil. Annual.

Finest Mixed. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Pkt. 10c.

NICOTIANA. (Tabak.) (Sweet Scented Tobacco.)

A graceful garden plant which has the peculiar habit of perfuming the garden every morning and evening. The flowers are tubular, opening to a star at the end. Very attractive when in full bloom. Start in hotbeds in March for early flowers. Set 18 inches each way.

Affinis. Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.) (Schwarzkuemmel.)

Popular annuals growing about 18 inches high. Slender and pretty cosmos-like foliage. The double rosette-like flowers are nice in the garden as well as for cut-flowers. Sow outside in May.

Finest Mixed. Blue and white. 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Miss Jeckyll. Large, corn-flower blue. Pkt. 10c.

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) (Nachtkerze.)

Beautiful, free-flowering plants, very useful for beds and borders, flowering in long spikes. Common garden loam. Biennial.

Biennis. Beautiful clear canary-yellow. Pkt. 10c.

PANSY (Heartsease, Viola Tricolor.) (Stiefmuetterchen.)

We endeavor to get absolutely the best strains of Pansies grown in France and Germany. Seed sown in hotbeds or cold frames in February or March will flower better during the fall and winter, while that sown in August or September and wintered over will give better results in spring and summer. Light, rich soil, made fine with a rake or sieve being important and a covering of newspaper or cheese-cloth until the seeds which should be only slightly covered with soil, are up, is absolutely necessary to insure a good stand.

When they have their fourth or fifth leaf transplant them 3 inches apart each way, taking them as they come, rather than picking out the strongest, as the delicate plants are apt to produce the finest flowers. Protection from the midday sun is necessary to have large flowers, and keeping them picked will extend the flowering period. A mulching of Sheep Manure twice a month and a dusting of Tobacco Dust as often, will make them grow and keep the insects away.

The Giant flowering only are listed.

Trimardeau Mixed.

Bugnot. Mixed; stained.

Boulogne. Mixed; stained.

Parisian. Mixed; stained.

Odier. Five-blotched; mixed.

Masterpiece. Mixed, blotched and curled.

PANSY—Continued.

Cassier's Blotched. Mixed.
Madame Perret. Wine shades.
Stained, White Ground.
Stained, Red and Brown Ground.
Pure White.
Imperial Blue. Blue.
Lord Beaconsfield Improved. Purple and white.
Peacock. Beautiful.
Fire King. Golden, upper petals purple.
Adonis. Light blue.
Indigo Blue.
Hortensia Red. Rare color.
Blotched and Striped.
Pure Yellow.
Yellow, Purple Stained.
White, Purple Stained.
Brilliant Red.
Black, True.
Royal Purple.

Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of all the above large-flowering sorts including the very choicest Pansies grown. It is unsurpassed. All above varieties uniformly priced. Pkt. 20c.

Fancy Select. This mixture is our own selection from the list of all the rarest, high-priced varieties and is intended for the specialist. None of the ordinary colors are included but only the new, rare, unusual shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$3.00; per packet, 25c.

Fine Mixed. Includes all the small-flowering sorts; Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

Tufted Pansies. (*Viola Cornuta.*) Until recently these have been little appreciated in this country. In France and England they are used extensively for borders, where their masses of bright flowers are charming. Pkt. 10c.

Orchid Flowering. This distinct strain includes all the unusual shades of coloring in Pansies; chamois, terracotta, pink, lilac, rose and orange. Medium in size, yet dainty and admired for their charming markings. Pkt. 10c.

PASSION FLOWER.

Few effects are more charming than these blue Passion flowers covering a greenhouse wall with their rich green foliage and sky-blue blossoms.

Caerulia Grandiflora. Blue. Pkt. 10c.

PENTSTEMON. (Fuenffaden, Bartfaden.)

Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.

Hybrid Extra Mixed. Fine large flowered strain. Perennial. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Gloxiniodes, "Sensation." It grows about 2 feet high, every branch being a spike of large, trumpet-like flowers in a very wide range of bright colors, including rose, red, carmine, cherry, pink, lilac, purple, etc. Not quite hardy and best treated like Petunias, Verbenas, Salvia, etc. Pkt. 10c.

SINGLE PETUNIA. (Petunie.)

They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a good soil and sunny position.

Giant Ruffled. Flowers of unusual size and substance, ruffled and fringed, in the most beautiful of colors. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE PETUNIA—Continued.

California Giants. A new magnificent strain surpassing all others in size and coloring. Deep yellow throats. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pkt. 25c; pkt. 50c.

Howard's Star. A beautiful free-flowering strain, color crimson maroon, with a clearly-defined, five-pointed star of blush-white. Pkt. 10c.

Rosy Morn. A soft carmine pink with white throat. Pkt. 10c.

Adonis. Carmine-red, white throat. Pkt. 10c.

Snowball. A compact pure white sort for massing. Very free flowering. Pkt. 10c.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Extra Choice Hybrid Mixed. A very fine strain of bright colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; oz. 80c.

DOUBLE PETUNIA

The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double blooms. The same is true of the single sorts, the large strong seedlings usually being weedy, while at first, less promising ones produce the very finest flowers of the best colorings.

It is always best to sow Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May.

Double Mixed Fringed. Extra fringed, blotched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pkt. 25c; pkt. 50c.

Plants ready in May.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA

(Flammenblume.)

Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as danger of frost is over and in a few weeks the beds are a blaze of glory. May be grown in beds or borders, boxes or vases and make splendid cutting material as the blooms last long in water. 1 foot.

Pure White.

Bright Scarlet.

Bright Pink.

Dark Purple.

Bright Red, White Center.

Bright Rose, White Center.

Flesh Color, Purple Center.

Striped Mixed. Brilliant hues.

Star Phlox Mixed. A novel star-shaped flower of the prettiest colors.

All above varieties per Pkt. 10c.

Superb Mixed. Our own splendid mixture of above separate colors and kinds, insuring some of every color in each packet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; oz. \$1.25.

Dwarf Phlox. These are bushy plants 6 or 8 inches high. Large flowers and brilliant colors. Extra mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX. (P. Decussata.)

Hardy herbaceous perennial. For best results sow as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring or as soon as gathered in the autumn. The seed we send out has been saved from a choice collection and is supplied in mixture only.

Choice Mixed. Brilliant colors; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10c.

A very fine collection of choicest varieties of plants ready in April.

Platycodon. See Campanula.

Polyanthus. See Primula.

PORTULACA. (Portulak.) (Irish Moss.)

It is of a creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is hidden by the brilliant rose-like flowers that open wide in the morning and close in the evening. Because of its foliage it is frequently known as Irish Moss or Moss Rose. It is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed. It may safely be sown the latter part of April.

Superb Mixed. Our own mixture of the finest eleven separate colors and unsurpassed for brilliancy and size. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; oz. 75c.

Double Mixed. Saved from the best varieties and colors and producing a large percentage of double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Pot Marigold. See *Calendula*.

POPPY. (Papaver.) (Mohn.)

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 inches or more apart. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom.

Carnation Double Scarlet. Splendid double fringed flowers of the brightest scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Large Flowered Carnation Mixed. Beautiful colors of largest size double and full. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Paeony-Flowered. Showy flowers of a globular form, resembling full-blown Paeonies. Handsome colors. Pkt. 10c.

Shirley, Extra Mixed. Annual; a most beautiful semi-double variety; does well in any garden and embraces a great variety of colors, ranging from pure white, through many delicate shades of pink, to bright red. If cut before the sun strikes them they will keep a day in water. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

Single Tulip Poppy. One of the most brilliant; the flowers are 3 inches across and closely resemble the brilliant Scarlet Gesneriana Tulip; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July or August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

Bracteatum. A very large orange-scarlet flower, averaging 5 inches in diameter; perennial; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Orientele (The Large Oriental Poppy.) A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with large deep crimson flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. Pkt. 10c.

Oriental Finest Mixed Hybrids. Saved from a large number of named sorts. Pkt. 10c.

Iceland. Hardy, flowering the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES—Continued.

foliage, 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant white, yellow and orange flowers in endless profusion. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready in May.

California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia.

PRIMULA. (Primrose.) (Primel.)

They are of the easiest culture in the greenhouse or light window of the living room. Press the seed in lightly to barely cover. To develop the best flowers and most brilliant colors grow in a heavy soil and as near 60 degrees as possible.

Chinese Fringed Mixed. The finest, large-flowering sorts of all colors. Pkt. 25c.

Obconica Grandiflora, Apple Blossom Pink. A beautiful soft pink of very large size. Pkt. 25c.

Obconica Grandiflora Mixed. A choice strain of the freest-flowering type. Pkt. 25c.

Forbesi. (Baby Primrose.) Very free flowering, tiny stalks bearing flowers when only a few weeks old and continuing during the entire winter. Rosy-lilac. Pkt. 25c.

Auricula or Polyanthus. These are among the best of the early outdoor spring-blooming plants. Splendid mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM. (See also Golden Feather.)

From a massive tuft of lace-like foliage numbers of straight, leafless stalks grow 18 inches high crowned with daisy-like flowers. Favorite perennials which bloom the first season from seed if started very early. Remove the flower-stalks after blooming for a second crop in the fall.

Roseum. Daisy-like in white, pink, rose and crimson shades, and yellow centers. One of the most graceful outflowers. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready in May.

Reseda. See Mignonette.

RICINUS. (Caster Oil Bean.) (Wunderbaum.)

Tall growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted singly on lawns they produce a fine effect. Annual.

Major. Dark-green foliage; 10 feet.

Sanguineus. Blood-red stems and fruit, green leaves; 7 feet.

Cambodgensis. Leaves maroon; stems black; 5 feet; very beautiful.

Gibsoni. Dark purple-red foliage; 5 feet.

Minor. Dwarf, with rose-colored fruit; 4 feet.

Zanzibariensis. Immense leaves of the most handsome colors which present a beautiful pyramid of foliage thickly set from the bottom up; 10 to 12 feet.

Ricinus of any sort. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

RUDBECKIA. (Cone Flower.)

Newmani. One of the finest of autumn-flowering perennials, bearing large flowers of bright orange-yellow petals, surrounding a large black cone; a showy flower. Pkt. 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS. (Trompetenzunge.) (Painted Tongue.)

Showy half-hardy annuals. The seed is very fine and should be sown carefully and sparingly as the plants are not readily transplanted. They thrive in a light, rich, sandy loam and will respond to liberal treatment. 2 feet.

Emperor. The most beautiful large-flowering strain. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SALVIA. (Salbei.) (Scarlet Sage.)

The seeds should be started in the hot-bed or house in February or March and the plants set out middle of May, 15 or 18 inches apart in soil as rich as it can be made. After that they require very little care. Our strain of Salvia makes spikes a foot long of the most dazzling scarlet.

Splendens. Very popular. Large flowering. The kind seen so much everywhere in our city; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

Plants ready May 15th.

"Bonfire." This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride.) (Scabiose.)

The erect $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet stems terminate in handsome flat, very double flowers with tubular petals from which yellow stamens protrude to resemble pins. The blooms are abundant from July until frost and last well when cut. Sow any time when danger of frost is over in good loam.

White, Purple.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

SCHIZANTHUS, (Spaltblume.) (Poor Man's Orchid.)

This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The Schizanthus make admirable pot plants for the house in late winter and early spring. For this purpose sow in autumn.

Dwarf Mixed Hybrids. Fine large flowering type. 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

Tall Finest Mixed. An excellent strain. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10c.

Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa.

Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum.

Snow-on-the-Mountain. See Euphorbia.

Spider Plant. See Cleome.

STOCKS. (Gilliflower.) (Levkoyen.)

The large-flowering Ten-week section is the earliest to bloom. For succession sow the Cut-and-Come-Again varieties, which bloom abundantly until frost. 1 foot.

Double Large Flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf German. Bright Red, Blood Red, Pure White, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Canary Yellow. Finest Mixed all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Cut and Come Again. Perpetual Flowering.

Princess Alice. Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

Beauty of Nice. An extra fine strain of a winter-flowering type. Delicate flesh pink. Pkt. 10c.

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER. (Helianthus.) (Sonnenblume.)

The larger varieties are useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders and for distant effects, while the smaller sorts may be planted with scarlet salvia, cannas and other tall bedding plants, also furnishing good cutting material. Hardy annuals.

Globe Flowered. Double globe or dahlia-like flowers of a rich saffron yellow. 7 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Californian. Double dark yellow. 5 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

SUNFLOWERS—Continued.

Double Dwarf. Large, handsome golden-yellow flowers. 4 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Miniature. (*H. Cucumerifolius*.) Identical in appearance with our common yellow Field Daisy. The dainty golden-yellow flowers are borne in profusion on long stems, which with the foliage make ideal subjects for vases and jardiniers in the house. Will grow in any soil; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Single Russian. The tallest common sunflower. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

SWEET ROCKET. (Hesperis.) (Nachtviola.)

Matronalis Mixed. Perennial plants with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers; 2 to 3 feet. Blooms during June and July. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET SULTANS. (Centaurea Moschata.)

It is best, in this latitude, to sow very early in the spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes.

Americana. (Basket Flower). A splendid native variety, 3 feet high, bearing immense thistle-like blooms of a rosy-lavender color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Suaveolens. (Grecian Cornflower). Very showy, large, bright yellow flowers; sweetly scented. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed. All colors, purple, lavender, white, yellow, etc. Pkt. 10c.

Imperial Mixed. Colors white and shades of pink, lilac and purple. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM. (Dianthus Barbatus) (Bartnelke.)

Attractive free-flowering hardy perennials. They are of easy culture and profuse bloomers, appearing so early in the season that they fully repay for time and effort spent upon them. It is much better to raise new, vigorous young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants.

Pink Beauty. Striking salmon-pink. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Beauty. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

Dark Crimson. Rich dark shade. Pkt. 10c.

Giant. Auricular-Eyed. Various colors with well-defined eyes. Pkt. 10c.

Finest Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Plants ready in May.

Double Mixed. A choice blend. Pkt. 10c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—and it should be rich to a depth of at least one foot. Raw Bone Meal, a pound to three feet of row, is the best fertilizer, especially in heavy soil. Sheep manure comes next, and old cow manure and rotted horse manure follow, but fresh horse manure should never be used and in no case should any fertilizer come into direct contact with the seed, especially if the fertilizer is fresh.

In clay soil, three or four inches is a sufficient depth to sow the seed and in light soils six or eight inches will be better. Some people advise sowing the seed in a trench and filling in the soil as the plants grow, but this sometimes smothers the plants. Others advise covering the seeds to the proper depth at once and treading the soil down firmly. The latter method will take the seed longer to grow, so that early sowing is necessary if early flowers are wanted. By this method successive sowings may be made so that flowers may be had until frost.

Better results are obtained by having the vines away from walls and tight fences, as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often, rank vines are obtained, but at the expense of flowers. It is therefore better to only pull the weeds and stir the soil but little. If the vines are allowed to go to seed they soon cease blooming.

A mulch of lawn trimmings or similar material laid about the plants keeps the soil moist and cool and also checks the growth of weeds.

SWEET PEAS

WHITE.

White Spencer. Large and free.
Dorothy Eckford. Extra good.
Emily Henderson. Early.

PRIMROSE OR PALE YELLOW.

Primrose Spencer. Clear primrose.
Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. White seeded.

LIGHT PINK.

Elfrida Pearson. Lovely pink, extra.
Prima Donna. Choice soft pink.

DEEPER PINK.

Countess Spencer. Bright clear pink.
Katherine Tracy. Brilliant pink.

LIGHT PINK SHADED.

Dainty Spencer. Well named.
Lovely. Large and free.

ORANGE PINK.

Helen Lewis. Best giant orange.
Barbara. Salmon pink.
Miss Wilmot. Very pretty.

BRIGHT RED SHADES.

King Edward Spencer. Bright crimson.
King Edward VII. Pure red; very fine.
Fiery Cross. Very bright scarlet.

ROSE CRIMSON SHADES.

George Herbert. Rose carmine.
Prince of Wales. Very attractive.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.**LAVENDER.**

Margaret Madison. Fine pale lavender.

Asta Ohn. Choice soft lavender.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Best of its type.

MAUVE.

Tennant Spencer. The best mauve.

Lottie Eckford. A pleasing shade.

BLUE.

Wedgewood. The best clear blue.

Lord Nelson. Rich deep blue.

Duke of Westminster. Large purple.

MAROON.

King Manoel. Rich deep maroon.

Othello. Very dark maroon.

All of the above varieties uniformly priced. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

GIANT FLOWERING MIXED.

This mixture consists of our selection of Spencers and Unwins including all the above Spencers and many more that we buy, but do not list. Everyone should have at least part of the row Giant Flowering, for they are wonderfully large and beautiful. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

SUPERB MIXTURE.

This mixture cannot be surpassed by anyone. It is our own best mixture of large flowering Sweet Peas only, embracing all colors with light colors predominating.

New sorts will be added to this mixture from year to year as the opportunity for improving it arises. We intend to make it as good a mixture as it is possible to have. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

DWARF SWEET PEAS.

Cupids Mixed. These grow about 6 inches high and are suitable for beds and borders. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS. (Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas.)

Showy, free-flowering hardy perennials for screening rocks, fences, walls and arbors; without the fragrance of the ordinary Sweet Pea, yet very desirable, for they bloom during a long season and last well when cut. 2 to 8 feet.

Pink Beauty. Rose pink, White.

Crimson, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready in May.

NEW VARIETIES.

Sweet Peas. We have added the following choice new varieties of Giant Flowering Spencers: Barbara, Salmon; Apple Blossom, pink and white; Florence Nightingale, bluish lavender; Hercules, giant pure pink; Illuminator, salmon cerise; Nubian, chocolate; Rosabelle, giant rose; Stirling Stent, deep salmon; President, brilliant orange; Fiery Cross, rich orange scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

THUNBERGIA. (Thumbergie.) (Black-eyed Susan.)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climbers, preferring a warm sunny situation. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 feet.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TORENIA.

They succeed well in a moist, shady border, during the summer months. Light, rich loam. Tender perennial.

Fournieri. Azure blue, with three dark blue spots and bright yellow throat. Pkt. 10c.

VALERIANA. (Valerian.) (Hardy Garden Heliotrope.)

Showy border plants with large heads of sweetly fragrant flowers of pinkish-white during June and July.

Officinalis. Strong heliotrope odor. 3 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10c.

VINCA. (Sinngruen.) (Madagascar Periwinkle or Old Maid.)

Seed should be sown early inside and transplanted into the border in May or June, where they will give fine blooms through the summer and autumn. Light, rich soil.

Mixed Varieties. Pink and white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

Plants ready in May.

VIOLAS

Tufted Pansies. (V. Cornuta.) Where effect is wanted they are superior to Pansies, as they are far better bloomers, yet of smaller size. Very choice mixture. Pkt. 10c.

Violet. (V. Odorata.) These well-known hardy plants have beautiful single blooms with a delightful fragrance. Large deep blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA. (Eisenkraut.)

Popular annual of a low procumbent habit is very desirable for massing in beds, for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets. The shades run from snow-white to deep purple, including eyed-sorts and striped varieties. Sown in the open in May, the seed will produce flowering plants by August, but the season may well be prolonged by starting indoors and transplanting after danger of frost is over. Soak the seed before planting. A light turfy loam is best.

Blue Shades.

Pink Shades.

Pure White.

Defiance Scarlet.

Striped Varieties, all colors.

Auricula-Flowered Hybrids, finest colors, large eyes.

Superb Mammoth Mixed. Our own blend of very choicest stock of separate colors.

All above varieties Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Hybrid Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

Lemon Verbena. (Aloysia Citriodora.) An old favorite, with fragrant evergreen leaves. The leaves are often dried and placed among linens. Pkt. 10c.

Plants ready in May.

WALLFLOWER. (Cheiranthuscheiri.) (Gelbeil oder Goldlack.)

The oriental coloring of the blooms in their rich reds and yellows is very effective. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed and transplant. On the approach of cold weather pot and grow in the house to flower all winter. Tender perennial. 2 feet.

Extra Double Finest Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c.

Early Flowering Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA. (Zinnie.) (Youth and Old Age.)

Sow the seed in the open in good, rich soil and the plants will be profuse in blooming until frost. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly. Plant at least eight inches apart for the best results.

New Giant Double. This new type has flowers of the very largest size and somewhat flattened. The color range is from the darkest red to pure white. A distinct advance over the old sorts.

Fireball. Intense carmine, full double flowers 2 inches or more across. Dazzling. 2 feet.

Extra Double Mixed. The finest double sorts mixed. Very choice.

Lilliput Double. This charming type has small double, nearly globe-shaped flowers in great variety of bright colors. 1 foot.

Red Riding Hood. This is a scarlet Lilliput with double flowers an inch or less in breadth, produced in great profusion all summer. It makes a splendid edging and is decidedly attractive. 1 foot.

All above varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

NEW VARIETIES.

The huge flowers, brilliant colors and general satisfaction given by the new race of California Giant Flowering Zinnias have impelled us to secure some of the separate colors, which we offer at 10c per packet in the following shades: Crimson, Apricot, Buff, Deep Flesh, Golden Yellow, Blush Pink, Salmon and Orange. Per packet, 10c. All colors mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Dahlia Flowered. The latest development in Zinnias. The flowers are formed like decorative Dahlias, immense in size and in a complete range of colors. Per packet, 20c.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, either for pot culture or the open ground. They have broad, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green, and will grow to immense size if well taken care of. We have ourselves grown the plants five and one-half feet high, with leaves forty-four inches long. To grow them successfully, the soil should be rich to a depth of two feet, and if the plants are watered plentifully (they cannot be watered too much) and an occasional dressing of sheep manure applied, they will make a growth that is really wonderful.

Small bulbs (for bedding), each 15c; Medium bulbs, each 25c; Large bulbs, each 35c.

Potted Caladiums, with two or three leaves, ready May 15th.

EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS.

The old-fashioned tall Cannas that were grown for their foliage, had a place in floriculture, that could not otherwise be filled, but with the improvement made by adding to fine foliage, fine flowers, we have a bedding plant that is unsurpassed. The flowers are being constantly improved. New colors are added, and shades are intensified until the list of sorts is numbered by the score.

The latest departure is in the size of the flowers, which have now been increased in a few sorts to a diameter of over five inches.

Our plants have been grown in pots and are large enough to be kept in the house if desired, where they also make a fine show; or they may be bedded, providing the danger from frost is past.

Meteor. This is, next to Firebird, the finest scarlet of medium height to date. Flowers immense in size,

EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS—Continued.

brilliant scarlet, large trusses; foliage green; height 4 to 5 feet. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Firebird. This new Canna is in the first rank for size and brilliancy. The flowers are pure scarlet, petals $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, immense trusses, held well above the green foliage and it grows about 4 feet high. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

City of Portland. Strong growing deep pink, trusses large and fine. Stalk grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Hungaria. The new rose-pink and the finest in this color. Petals and trusses large; stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. Wonderfully showy and distinct. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Julius Koch. A new brilliant red canna with large flowers. Stalks 3 feet. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Long Branch. A new gilt-edged canna like S. A. Crozy only much larger. Stalks 4 to 5 feet high. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Souvenir Antoine Crozy. The finest of the gilt-edged type. Plant grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Flowers intense scarlet, bordered with a broad band of gold. Does not fade with heat. Each 20c; doz. \$1.50.

The President. Grand, new, large-flowering, glowing scarlet canna without fading in the sun; very free flowering; green foliage; height 4 feet. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Louisiana. Height 4 to 5 feet. Color deep crimson. Trusses large and held high above the foliage. The best tall red canna of the older type. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Yellow King Humbert. Strong, green foliage, immense flowers of a golden yellow color, lightly dotted with red. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

King Humbert. An orchid flowered canna, with bronze foliage. Flowers of immense size, orange-scarlet streaked with crimson and of much stronger substance than the other orchid flowered cannas. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Cheerfulness. Brilliant orange suffused with red; flowers large, abundant and very attractive; green foliage; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Crimson Bedder. Has large heads of good sized flowers that retain their color well in the sun. Plant is very vigorous, producing many trusses. Height 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Richard Wallace. A fine new canary-yellow canna growing 5 feet high. A splendid sort. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Alphonse Bouvier. A standard Canna, having brilliant scarlet flowers. Height 4 to 5 feet. Spikes large and drooping. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Duke of Marlborough. Color crimson maroon; very distinct. A fine bedding canna. Height 4 feet. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Fiery Cross. Immense trusses of crimson scarlet. Green foliage and stalks 5 to 6 feet high. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Orange Bedder. A new shade of Cannas. Bright orange lightly suffused with scarlet; free bloomer; 4 feet. Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.

Dry Roots. We will have a supply of Dry Roots of six or eight French Cannas including a good range of colors, until about May 1st. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Common Tall Green Cannas. Grown for foliage. Dry roots. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Common Tall Bronze Cannas. Dry roots. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

VINES.

Honeysuckle. (Hall's.) White, deliciously fragrant flowers, changing to yellow. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get these out of three inch pots. Each 15c; 2 for 25c.

Clematis Paniculata. (Japanese Clematis). A perfectly hardy, rapid growing vine. Blossoms white, fragrant, star-shaped and so abundant as to suggest a cloud. Out of three inch pots. Each 15c; 2 for 25c.

Cinnamon Vine. A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful glossy leaves with prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented. Ready in April. Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.

Boston Ivy. (Ampelopsis Veitchii.) A popular vine, perfectly hardy and able to cling to brick or stone walls without giving the sparrows a foothold for nesting. We get strong 2 year roots. Ready in March. Each 50c.

Madeira Vine. A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like green leaves and feathery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette. Ready in April. Each 15c.

Dutchman's Pipe. (Aristolochia Siphon.) A hardy vine with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Excellent where a dense shade is wanted. Being slow to root, the vines do not make much growth the first season. Strong dormant plants in March. Each \$1.00.

Kudzu Vine. This is a rather new hardy vine from Japan. It has three lobed leaves, each lobe the size of a man's hand. Further south where the growing season is longer it bears clusters of flowers that very much resemble the Wisteria, but here it dies down to the ground each winter to come up with renewed vigor the next spring. Roots imported from Japan, ready in March. Each 25c.

Moonflower Vine. During May we shall have strong rooted plants of this. Flowers, immense in size and pure white, open at night, and are delicately fragrant. Grows best in the sun, and requires rich soil and plenty of water. Each 15c.

LILIES.

Lilies will thrive the best in a rich dry soil, where water will not stand in winter. In clay soil, put a cup of sand under them for drainage. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely set in the spring.

Canadense. Our native "Meadow Lily" with yellow flowers, spotted red. It does remarkably well under cultivation in the garden.

Speciosum Rubrum. White spotted with crimson. Imported from Japan. Each 35c.

Speciosum Magnificum. Similar to Rubrum, but the crimson extends nearly to the edge of the petals. A beautiful sort. Each 35c.

Tigrinum Splendens. (Tiger Lily.) Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere. Each 25c.

REGALE LILY.

This is a wonderfully beautiful new white lily recently introduced from China. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, is perfectly hardy and will grow under varied conditions. Flowers are shaded with pink, delicately fragrant and are produced freely outdoors in July. Each 75c.

DAHLIAS

Chief among the newer is the Cactus type with long curled and twisted petals, which is a radical departure from the old fashioned "Show" Dahlias with each petal set in its place. Then there are Decorative and Fancy Dahlias with reflex petals. Pompon Dahlias, which have small ball-shaped flowers, and Single Dahlias in many beautiful colors and sometimes five inches in diameter.

Dry Roots. Separate colors of Cactus, Show and Decorative Dahlias, ready April 1st. Per dozen \$2.00; each 20c.

Named Varieties. The grower that supplies us has a collection of fifty choicest varieties of the various classes of Dahlias and we are able to offer sets or collections of from twelve to thirty-six different named sorts at a uniform price of \$2.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLI

If you plant Gladioli bulbs 5 inches deep, they will not need staking, and if you plant part of them beginning middle of April, following the next planting when the previous one is well out of ground, you will have a much longer succession of blooms.

The following list is the cream of old and new sorts; largest bulbs and clean and free from disease.

America. Delicate pink with trace of lavender. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Prince of Wales. Apricot pink, suffused with salmon; early. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Empress of India. Rich, velvety, dark red. The darkest. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Evelyn Kirtland. Beautiful, rosy pink, with dark blotches on the lower petals. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Goliath. Magnificent, dark maroon, of great size and substance. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Halley. Salmon pink, bright red stripe on lower petals. Each 8c; doz. 75c.

La Immaculee. The finest, sturdy, pure white to date. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Loveliness. Creamy white with apricot tint in the throat. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Liebesfeuer. One of the finest rich, brilliant scarlet. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Lily Lehman. Pink to blush white. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of flaming pink. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Large salmon-pink flowers, with deep red blotches at the throat. Very fine. Each 12c; doz. \$1.20.

Niagara. Large, soft primrose-yellow, with carmine streaks on lower petals. Each 12c; doz. \$1.20.

Panama. Immense rose-pink flowers produced on long stems. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Peace. Large white flowers with lavender pencilings in the throat. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Pink Perfection. Large bright-pink flowers. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Schwaben. Delicate pale yellow, dark blotch in the center. Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.

War. Deep, blood-red, shaded darker red. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Extra Choice Mixture. We add some of the named varieties to the mixtures we buy, and this accounts for the satisfaction our customers get from this mixture. Per dozen 50 cents; per 100, \$3.00.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

Paeonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, growing well in almost any location or soil; the flowers will be larger and brighter and more numerous if the roots are planted in deep rich soil, well enriched with rotted manure; extreme care should be used in planting so that they are placed at the same depth they were before they were lifted.

One Year Roots, 75c and \$1.00; two year roots, \$2.00 to \$4.00 according to variety.

IRISES

German Iris. They will grow almost anywhere, in the sun or shade and are perfectly hardy. Colors, blue, purple, white and combinations of each.

Mixed Colors. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Named German Iris. We are able to supply any out of a list of a score or more, so if choice new varieties are wanted, we may be able to considerably increase your collection. Prices range from 10c each for standard sorts to 50c each for choice new ones.

Pallida Dalmatica. We have the true variety of this type. It bears four or five pale blue flowers on stems three feet high; each, 25c.

Iris Kaempferii. Called Fleur d'Lis and Japan Iris. One of the most beautiful varieties of the Iris family. The colors are blue, purple, red or white. Some of the varieties are clear colors; others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped and variegated.

Mixed Colors. Roots grown in this country. Per doz. \$2.50; each, 25c.

TUBEROSES

The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun can reach them all day, if possible, and with the top of the bulb just out of the ground. They may be started in pots in the house, but being very tender should not be set out until the weather is quite warm, usually about the middle of May. It is important that the small bulbs be broken from the main one.

Double Pearl. First size and quality Each 10c; doz. \$1.00; per 100 \$7.50.

TRITOMA

This is commonly called Red Hot Poker. The leaves are narrow and the stalk grows from the root to a height of 2½ feet. While not particularly graceful the flower is very conspicuous on account of its brilliant color and it looks well among other shrubs or in a large bed by itself. The roots are not quite hardy and should have a fair covering of litter or straw. We get the Pfitzerii, which is the largest and freest bloomer. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

As usual we will have a large supply of all kinds of Vegetable Plants such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, Egg and Pepper Plants, Strawberry and Sweet Potato Vines at reasonable prices. As far as possible, these are raised from our own stock seed of the best varieties and they may be relied upon. Ready in May and June.

BEDDING PLANTS

Ageratum. Stocky plants out of pots. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Alyssum. Out of pots and in bloom. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Asters. Well grown plants out of 2 inch pots, white, red, light pink, deep pink, purple or lavender, separate colors or mixed. Doz. 40c.

Calendulas. Favorite annuals in shades of yellow. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Carnations. Well rooted plants in red, white or pink. Each 10c; doz. 75c.

Chrysanthemums. We are providing quite a list of the newer Single and tiny Pompon type in a great range of colors, including the so-called Baby 'Mum. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Coleus. Yellow, red, variegated, etc., choice assortment. Each 8c; doz. 75c.

Cosmos. Our own strain of Giant flowering in separate colors. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

English Ivy. Out of 4-inch pots. Used for hanging baskets and window boxes. Each 35c.

Geraniums. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, Madame Barney, etc., out of 4-inch pots; strong, well grown plants showing color. 15c to 35c.

German Stocks. Blooming plants out of pots, all colors. Popular for its fragrance. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Heliotrope. The odor is enjoyed by everybody. Make room for at least one. Come in two sizes at each, 10c and 15c.

Lemon Verbena. Each 20c.

Lobelia. Single, beautiful blue for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Nicotiana. Finest hybrids; seedlings in a great number of colors. Each 5c; doz. 50c.

Pansies. Strong, well grown plants in bloom in the greatest possible variety of color. Doz. 40c; per 100, \$3.00.

Pansies. Grown for us in separate colors, white, yellow, purple or shades of red, in a basket. Doz. 40c.

Petunias. Single Rosy Morn, beautiful pink. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Petunias. California Giants. A wonderful assortment of rich colors. Each 10c; doz. 75c.

Double Petunias. Choice strain out of pots and in bloom. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Rose Geraniums and Skeleton Leaf. Popular everywhere, strong plants. Each 15c.

Salpiglossis. Somewhat like petunias, but in a greater color range. Each 5c; doz. 60c.

Salvia. Grown from our own superior strain of large flowering salvia. Our plants are 8 to 12 inches high; per 100, \$6.00; 50 for \$3.00; each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Silver Leaf Geranium. Much used for borders; out of pots. Each 8c; doz. 75c.

Snapdragons. Giant Flowering. Separate colors. Fine for bedding or cutting. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Snapdragons. We are having these grown from imported seed in separate colors, white, yellow, red and pink. Any color or mixed. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

Verbenas. Mammoth flowering type; out of 2 inch pots and showing color. Each 6c; doz. 60c.

Vinca Rosea (Old Maid). A fine bedding plant and free bloomer. Plants in bloom, pink, white, or white with pink eye. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

Vinca Vines. Variegated leaf, for hanging baskets and window boxes. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

Plants Should be Shipped by Express

PERENNIAL PLANTS

Anemones. (Windflowers.) Our Japanese varieties are valuable for late fall blooming in partial shade. Pink or white. Each 20c.

Hardy Asters. These showy perennials are at their best in the fall when other flowers are nearly gone. Many colors. Each 15c.

Bleeding Heart. (Dielytra.) Variegated pink and white. Each 75c.

Boltonia. Aster-like plants useful for cutting the summer and fall. White or pink. Each 15c.

Buddleia Veitchiana. (Butterfly Bush.) The flower spike resembles that of a lilac and many know it as the Summer Flowering Lilac. It has a graceful drooping habit. Is in its prime during July and August. Each 30c.

Hardy Candytuft. Dwarf evergreen plants with heads of pure white flowers during May and June. Suitable for borders. Each 15c.

Canterbury Bells. Separate colors or mixed. Each 15c.

Chinese Bell Flower. (Platycodon.) Handsome, free-flowering plants with clusters of blue or white bell-like flowers during July and August. Each 15c.

Chrysanthemums. The flowers last splendidly when cut and will remain in bloom outside after other flowers have been killed by frost. Many colors and varieties. Each 20c.

Columbine. (Aquilegia.) One of the old favorites of which we can supply clumps. Each 15c.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. A very popular plant in bloom all summer. Golden yellow and of a graceful habit. Each 15c.

English Daisies. All colors. Per basket of 12, 40c.

Shasta Daisy. A general favorite because of its ever-blooming habit. Like the field daisy but larger and finer. Each 15c.

Delphinium. (Hardy Larkspur.) Belladonna, Chinese, Formosum or mixed sorts from the best of seed will give satisfaction to all lovers of this splendid flower. Strong plants. Each 15c.

Eupatorium. (Hardy Ageratum.) A bushy plant suitable for bouquets in the fall. Blue. Each 15c.

Foxglove. (Digitalis.) We aim to supply year-old plants that will flower soon after transplanting. Mixed colors. Each 15c.

Funkia Variegata. An ornamental plant with green and white foliage well adapted for low borders for early spring effect. Each 15c.

Gaillardia Grandiflora. (Blanket Flower.) Is most satisfactory in any soil or situation, bearing yellow and red flowers from June to October. Valuable for beds and borders and fine for cutting. Each 15c.

Golden Glow. Still a popular flower. Golden yellow. Each 10c.

Gypsophila Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) This beautiful plant with its dainty, mist-like flowers is always popular for bouquets. The flowers are pure white and borne in profusion. Each 15c.

Hibiscus. (Meehan's Mallow Marvels.) Many of its flowers are nine inches in diameter and of the showiest colors one can imagine in the shades of red through to pure white. Their texture is like that of the finest satin. The older plants reach a height of over five feet and the large bushes are literally covered with immense blooms during August and September. Each 20c.

Hollyhocks. Our plants are grown from the best seed imported from France and are of the finest colors. Doubles and Singles. Each 15c.

Lobelia Cardinalis. A fine scarlet perennial. Does well in partial shade. Each 15c.

Forget-Me-Not. (Myosotis.) This beautiful little flower we can supply in baskets of a dozen plants at 45c.

Hardy Phlox. The better sorts have greatly increased size of individual flowers and heads. We can supply a choice lot of blooming clumps in pink, red and white varieties. Each 20c.

Hardy Garden Pinks. Still popular. Clumps of pink or white. Each 15c.

Hardy Oriental Poppies. These make a gorgeous showing in the garden during June. Scarlet in color and of the largest size. In transplanting be careful not to injure the tap-root. Each 20c.

Pyrethrum. These "Summer" Chrysanthemums are particularly attractive during June. They range in color from the deepest red to the pure white. Each 15c.

Salvia Azurea. This is a conspicuous plant during the fall because its beautiful flowers of a handsome sky-blue are so exceptional at that season. Each 15c.

Sedum. The brilliant Stonecrops flourish where many plants fail for lack of moisture. Pink. Each 20c.

Hardy Sweet Peas. For trellises and for covering unsightly objects these are very useful. The pink, red or white flowers are on long strong stems suitable for cutting. Each 20c.

Sweet Williams. In this grand old plant we can supply choice stock in a splendid mixture of colors, that will bloom this season. Each 15c.

ORNAMENTALS

ALTHEAS

Rose of Sharon is a hardy shrub, with large double flowers growing along the stems for some weeks during August and later. Clear pink, pure white or white with pink center, 2 to 3 feet, each, 35c.

FLOWERING ALMOND

This has small double pink or white flowers in great profusion in early spring; 2 to 3 ft., either color, each \$1.00.

DEUTZIAS

Shrubs bearing dainty, bell-shaped flowers along the stems in June. There are several sorts, pink or white, varying in height at each 50c.

SNOWBERRY

Grows nicely in the shade, the rather inconspicuous flowers being followed by large white berries that remain on pretty well into winter, 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

INDIAN CURRANT

Grows like the Snowberry but has clusters of red berries, 2 to 3 feet, each 40c.

FORSYTHIA

About the first yellow shrub to bloom in the spring, 2 to 3 feet, each 40c.

HYDRANGEAS

Japanese or Paniculata is a popular shrub used singly or in rows and even for hedges between lots. Immense heads of white blooms that turn brown in the fall and remain thus for months in the house as a winter bouquet. 18 to 24 inch each, 60c.

ORNAMENTALS—Continued.

Arborescens, or Snowball Hydrangea (called also Hills of Snow) grows best in partial shade where it makes a wonderful display all through July to September. 18 to 24 inch, each 60c.

LILACS

Ever popular and almost indispensable, purple or white, 2 to 3 feet; each 50c.

White Named Varieties, 2 to 3 feet; each 75c.

MOCK ORANGE

Produce masses of large white flowers of delicious fragrance. Some of the newer varieties are truly wonderful. 2 to 3 feet; each 40c.

SNOWBALL

An old timer and common but beautiful and popular as ever. 2 to 3 feet; each 75c.

SPIREAS

Van Houttei, the Bridal Wreath with clusters of small white flowers in great profusion; **Prunifolia** has small double white flowers singly on the stems also in great profusion; **Anthony Waterer** has dark pink flowers; **Thunbergii** has rather insignificant flowers as a rule, but makes up with handsome, feathery foliage well suited to plant in front of the Bridal Wreath, to cover the latter's straggly appearance. The two together make a very effective appearance all summer. **Van Houttei**, 2 to 3 feet; each 40c.

Thunbergii. 18 to 24 inches; each, 60c.

STRAWBERRY SHRUB

Or Spice Bush. An old fashioned shrub with brownish flowers of delicious fragrance, but almost forgotten. Our grandmothers know it well enough. 2 to 3 feet; each, 50c.

WISTERIA VINES

Purple Wisterias have a place no other vine can fill. 3 year roots; each, 50c.

AMPELOPSIS

Boston or Japan Ivy is the only good vine that will attach itself to brick walls or chimneys and cling close enough to prevent the sparrows finding a foothold for nesting. 2 year roots each 25c. Potted plants in May, 50c.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI

This new vine is truly remarkable. It is almost unbelievable that a vine could grow so fast and so far even in the first season, and the second and later seasons only increases one's wonder. The leaves are rather small but in June and again in August the vine produces masses of fronds of tiny white flowers in such profusion as to almost hide the leaves, after the root is well established. It must be planted in a sunny exposure but the vine itself will flower in partial shade. Few vines give as much satisfaction as this one does and we can not recommend it too highly. Well established plants out of pots, each; 75c.

ROSES

We have been extremely fortunate in securing a supply of the most popular varieties of Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Perpetual Roses, which we list below.

HYBRID TEAS

Gruss an Teplitz. Velvet Crimson.

Killarney Pink.

ROSES—Continued.**Killarney White.****Radiance.** Carmine pink.**Lady Hillingdon.** Apricot yellow.**Gen. McArthur.** Crimson scarlet.**Mad. Caroline Testout.** Salmon pink.**Columbia.** True pink.**Duchesse of Wellington.** Saffron yellow.**Ophelia.** White, shaded salmon.**Soliel d'Or.** Gold and orange yellow.**K. Aug. Victoria.** Pure white.

Each 75c.

THREE ENTIRELY NEW HYBRID TEA ROSES

Of superior quality and unique colorings.

Madame Butterfly. Blended White, Apricot, Bright Pink and Gold.**Premier.** New Deep Red.**Crusader.** Velvet Crimson.

Each, 75c.

POTTED TEA ROSES

Grown in 5 inch pots. Ready in June.

Columbia, Gruss an Teplitz, White Killarney, Pink Killarney, Mme. Caroline Testout, Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Premier.

Each, 75c.

HYBRID PERPETUALS**Frau Karl Druschki.** Pure White.**Mrs. John Laing.** Light Pink.**Capt. Hayward.** Carmine Crimson.**J. B. Clark.** Deep Scarlet.**Paul Neyron.** Bright Pink.**Magna Charta.** Bright Rose.**Gen. Jacqueminot.** Crimson Scarlet.**Clio.** Pale Pink.**Geo. Arends.** Deep Pink.**Mad. Gabriel Luizet.** Soft Pink.

Each 60c.

CLIMBERS**Excelsa.** The red Dorothy Perkins.**American Beauty.** Rose Pink.**Tausendschoen.** White to Deep Pink.**American Pillar.** Single carmine rose.**Dorothy Perkins.** The Pink Rambler.**Goldfinch.** Golden yellow flowers.

Each, 60c.

Paul's Scarlet. Large, semi-double brilliant scarlet. Wonderful new rose. Each, \$1.25.**HEDGES**

Living Hedges cost less than fencing and are much more beautiful and lasting. A number of shrubs, such as Spireas, Evergreens, Hydrangeas and Locust, are used, but the two listed are the most popular.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

This is the defensive shrub, that will turn man and beast on account of its thorns. Height, 10 to 15 inches. Per 100, \$2.00; each, 25c. 15 to 18 inches. Per 100, \$4.50; each, 50c.

California Privet. The kind that grows erect and has smooth stems without thorns. Height, 12 to 18 inches, 15c each; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00. 18 to 24 inches, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$12.00.

FRUIT TREES

We carry none of the so-called "Mail Sizes" of Trees, Shrubs, Vines or other living plants, so all orders for these should be shipped by Express or Freight. For shipments of moderate weight we recommend Express shipment. For short hauls the carrying charges are not greatly in excess of freight rates plus the necessary trucking charge at destination. While the shorter time needed for delivery means receiving the goods in better condition.

APPLES—(5 to 6 feet high.)

Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg, Maiden Blush, Rambo, Baldwin, Jonathan, Delicious, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Wealthy, and Stayman Winesap.

Each, 85c.

CHERRIES—SWEET

Bing. Black, ripens July.

Tartarian. Black, June.

Governor Wood. Light Red, June.

Napoleon. Pale Yellow or Red, July.

Yellow Spanish. Yellow and Red, June.

5 to 7 feet high. Each \$1.50.

CHERRIES—SOUR

Baldwin. Red, ripens June.

Dyehouse. Red, June.

Early Richmond. Dark red, June.

Montmorenci. Dark Red, June.

May Duke. Large Red, June.

4 to 5 feet high. Each \$1.20.

PEACHES

Banner. Deep Yellow, Freestone, ripens September.

Carman. Creamy White, August.

Early Crawford. Large Yellow Freestone, September.

Late Elberta. Yellow, Red cheek, late September.

Early Elberta. Yellow, Red cheek, Freestone, September.

J. H. Hale. Golden Yellow Freestone, September.

Late Crawford. Large Yellow Freestone, late September.

Lemon Free. Lemon shaped and colored, September.

Wilma. Yellow Freestone, September.

4 to 5 feet high. Each 50c.

PEARS

Bartlett, Clapp, Anjou, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Kiefer, Seckle, Sheldon, Lawrence.

5 to 6 feet high. Each \$1.20.

PLUMS

Bradshaw. Large Dark Red, ripens August.

German Prune. Dark Purple, September.

Lombard. Violet Red, August.

Shippers Pride. Dark Purple, September.

Yellow Egg. Yellow, August.

Burbank. Cherry Red, August.

Wickson. Yellow, September.

5 to 7 feet high. Each \$1.35.

SMALL FRUITS

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Large, handsome, pale green of splendid quality for both cooking and table use. Two year plants. 100, \$15.00; 10, \$2.00; Each 25c.

Houghton. Small to medium; Pale red, sweet and tender, enormously productive. Two year plants. 100, \$12.00; 10, \$1.50; Each 20c.

Josselyn. Large size of best quality. A wonderful cropper. Two year plants. 10, \$4.50; Each 50c.

GRAPES. Red Varieties. Two year Vines only.

Brighton. Per 10, \$3.50; Each 40c.

Catawba. Per 100, \$18.00; 10, \$2.00; Each, 25c.

Delaware. Per 100, \$30.00; 10, \$3.50; Each, 40c.

Salem. Per 100, \$12.00; 10, \$1.50; Each, 20c.

GRAPES. Black Varieties. Two year Vines only.

Campbell. Per 100, \$25.00; 10, \$3.00; Each, 35c.

Concord. Per 100, \$10.00; 10, \$1.50; Each, 20c.

Moore's Early. Per 100, \$20.00; 10, \$2.50; Each, 30c.

Worden. Per 100, \$18.00; 10, \$2.50; Each, 30c.

GRAPES. White Varieties.

Niagara. Per 100, \$17.00; 10, \$2.00; Each, 25c.

CURRENTS. Black. Two year plants only.

Black Champion. Per 100, \$12.00; 10, \$1.50; Each, 20c.

CURRENTS. Red Varieties. Two year plants only.

Fay. Per 100, \$12.00; 10, \$1.50; Each, 20c.

Cherry. Per 100, \$13.00; 10, \$1.50; Each, 20c.

Perfection. Per 100, \$25.00; 10, \$3.00; Each, 35c.

Wilder. Per 100, \$10.00; 10, \$1.50; Each, 20c.

CURRENTS. White Grape. Two year plants only.

Per 100, \$15.00; 10, \$2.00; Each, 25c.

BLACKBERRIES

Blower. One of the hardiest and most productive.

Eldorado. Berries large and jet black. Yield enormous. Per 100, \$6.00; 10, 70c; Each, 10c.

Miller. One of the finest large blackberries. Hardy and very prolific. Per 100, \$7.50; 10, 95c; Each, 15c.

RASPBERRIES. Red Varieties.

Cuthbert. Berries very large, rich crimson; flavor is sweet and luscious. Per 100, \$3.50; 10, 60c; Each, 10c.

Columbian. Very large, purplish red, sprightly flavor, great productiveness. Per 100, \$4.00; 10, 60c; Each, 10c.

St. Regis. Everbearing. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich flavor. Per 100, \$3.50; 10, 60c; Each, 10c.

RASPBERRIES. Black Varieties.

Cumberland. Fruit large and firm. Per 100, \$3.50; 10, 60c; Each, 10c.

Gregg. Very productive, large size. Per 100, \$3.50; 10, 60c; Each, 10c.

Plum Farmer. Large, thick-meated, firm and attractive. Per 100, \$3.50; 10, 60c; Each, 10c.

FERTILIZERS

Pure Bone Meal. This article is the best we can obtain this year for our trade. Guaranteed analysis Ammonia $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 20 per cent. Price, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00; 500 lbs. \$18.00; 1000 lbs. \$32.00; Ton, \$60.

Pulverized Sheep Fertilizer. An excellent natural fertilizer where prompt results are desired. Used largely by the best florists and is safer to use than most chemical fertilizers. The stock we handle is the best grade on the market. It is not only entirely free from weed seed but has no objectionable smell which is the real test of purity. Price, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$13.50; 1000 lbs. \$25.00; Ton, \$45.00.

Nitrate of Soda. A highly concentrated plant stimulant and especially effective for forming leaves on such plants as cabbage, lettuce, etc. A pound is used for 50 gallons of water or a teaspoonful to a pail. Analysis 18 per cent Ammonia. Per lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food. This is a concentrated plant food for house plants, immediately soluble in water and quickly available for potted plants. Analysis, Nitrogen, 5 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent; Potash, 3 per cent. In tins, 5 ounces net for 25c; postage, 5c; 12 ounces net for 40c.

NitraPo. This article is a salts containing 15 per cent Ammonia and 15 per cent Potash. In combination with phosphoric acid it makes a complete fertilizer and as it contains the highly important and scarce plant food element, Potash, in liberal quantity we urge its use. Use a teaspoonful to a pail of water. Per lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Stimu-U-Plant is a concentrated plant food in tablet form containing 11 per cent Nitrogen, 12 per cent Phosphoric Acid, and 15 per cent Potash. Use one to a 6-inch pot. 10 tablets, 15c; 30 tablets, 30c; 100 tablets, 75c; postpaid.

Prices on Fertilizers do not include delivery outside of Cleveland. If small quantities are ordered add 10 per cent for Postage.

INOCULATING BACTERIA

Inoculate your sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, vetch, soy beans, cowpeas, and all other legume seed. McQueen's Inoculator insures a catch, increases the yield, enriches the soil and means success with legumes. Trial size 25c; Bushel size, \$1.00.

A booklet treating at length on the subject of seed inoculation will be sent on request.

RAX, the modern, scientific method of combating RATS. Fed to rats, it inoculates them with a disease that is transmissible to their kind only and that destroys all that are affected. Per bottle, 75c.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING COMPOUNDS

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Lime and Sulphur Wash is conceded to be the best remedy, all things considered, that there is against San Jose scale, Scurvy Bark Louse, Oyster Shell Scale, etc., while the lime has some value against some fungus diseases also.

For a winter spray use one gallon of Wash to eleven of water and in summer one to sixteen. Per quart, 40c;

INSECTICIDES—Continued.

gallon, 85c; 5 gallons, \$3.25; barrel of 45 to 50 gallons, 24c per gallon, f. o. b. Cleveland.

Fish Oil Soap. Prevents the ravages of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb. 40c.

Whale Oil Soap. With Tobacco, 1 lb. 35c.

Stott's Fir Tree Oil Soap. A superior remedy for a great many insects that attack house plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills them and that can be used without inconvenience in the house. For ridding palms, rubber trees, roses, geraniums, and any kind of plant of insect enemies it has no equal. It is not offensive, may be applied with a syringe or brush and is cheap. One ounce makes one gallon. Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can, 40c; 2 lb. can, \$1.00.

Scalecide. This is a miscible oil effective against scale on fruit and shade trees. It is used the same as the Lime and Sulphur Wash, opinions differing as to which is the best to use when considering the effects on the trees. Use 15 gallons of soft water to one of Scalecide. Price, \$1.50 per gallon; 5 gallons for \$6.50; 10 gallons for \$11.00; 50 gallon barrel, \$39.50.

Arsenate of Lead Paste. The best remedy against canker worm, curculio and all leaf-eating insects on any plant, tree or shrub. A pure article will not burn the foliage. Ours is the purest to be had. It sticks to the foliage throughout the season. Use from three to six pounds for 50 gallons of water as directed on the package. Price 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$42.50.

Arsenate of Lead. Powder. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

Bordeau Mixture. This is the only remedy recommended for the control of fungus diseases or blight, rot, leaf curl or whatever name is used to designate the condition into which various plants and trees get when infested. Ours is powdered, one pound of which will make five gallons ready to apply. It is advantageous to add one quart of molasses or a pound of glucose to a barrel to make it stick better. Per lb. 60c; 4 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

Grafting Wax. Necessary to use when trees have been pruned or injured, to prevent infestation from fungus and insects until the wound is healed. In $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. bars at 60c per lb.

Paris Green. Strictly pure. Market price.

Persian Insect Powder. Strictly fresh. Kills flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, etc., lb. 75c.

White Hellebore. Effective for slugs on pear and other trees, currant and cabbage worms, etc., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 80c.

Bug Death. This is a fine powder most successfully used against potato bugs. The use of Bug Death not only kills bugs but acts as a fungicide against blight, prolonging the growth and increasing the crop. In fact the increase in the crop will pay for the Bug Death and the work to apply it. It is effective also against cabbage worms and leaf-eaters in general. It takes 15 to 25 lbs. to spray one acre. Price, 1 lb. in shaker can, 25c; 3 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. 75c.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Recommended for most worms and caterpillars which infest cabbage plants, currants, gooseberries and the like. 1 lb. Sifter Carton, 20c; 5 lbs. 60c.

Nicotine. A liquid used for killing Aphis or Green Fly on roses, etc. May be sprayed or vaporized. 40 per cent strength, per lb. \$3.00; small bottles, 25c. Unavailable.

INSECTICIDES—Continued.

Nico Fume Tobacco Paper. Nicotine soaked into paper which when lighted gives off the fumes that are fatal to aphids or Green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. An effective remedy easily applied against insects found in the greenhouse. A house 20 x 100 requires from four to eight sheets as directed on the can. 24 sheets, \$1.35; 144 sheets, \$5.50.

Tobacco Dust. Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventive against cut worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Dust onto the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. If you have been troubled with wormy radishes or sickly lettuce, use a tablespoonful to the foot in the bottom of the furrow and sow the seeds right in the Tobacco Dust. It is a sure cure and will give you perfect radishes. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. 75c.

Arbo. 1 lb. 40c.

Cut Worm Killer. 1 lb. 30c.

Kerosene Emulsion. 1 Pint, 30c.

Hebo. ½ lb. 20c.

Plant Lice or Aphid Killer. Pint 30c.

Tree Tanglefoot. 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

Grafting Wax. Necessary to use when trees have been pruned or injured, to prevent infection from fungus or insects until the wound is healed. ½ lb. and lb. Bars, per lb. 60c.

SPRAYERS

No. 22-A Auto Sprayer, 50c.

No. 25-B Auto Sprayer, one quart tin pump, galvanized tank, \$1.25.

No. 25-C Auto Sprayer, one quart tin pump, brass tank, \$1.75.

No. 1-D Sprayer with Auto Pop capacity 2½ gallons, \$5.50.

"Our Special Powder Sprayer," 1 lb. capacity, \$1.25.

Dickey Dusters, for rapid distribution of any poison powder; each, 50c.

Atomizer, all tin, 70c.

Cyclone Atomizer, brass tank, tin barrel, \$1.25.

Success Bucket Sprayer, without bucket clamp, \$8.00.

Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, \$8.50.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

The particular advantage of this sprayer is its wide range of usefulness. For small shrubs it can be easily carried about by the shoulder strap. When properly charged the tank holds three gallons of liquid and one gallon of air and two pumpings will empty it.

All Brass Tank, \$9.00; Galvanized Iron Tank, \$6.00.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

In our stock of Garden Implements we shall carry only those qualities that we feel assured will render continuous and satisfactory service to the purchaser. The buying of garden tools with price as the only consideration is questionable economy.

The Cleveland Lawn Weeder is one of the most practical devices now offered. With it, weeds can be removed from the lawn while the operator stands erect. Price, \$1.25.

Lang's Weeder. Made with a band which passes over the fingers; allowing full use of the hand when the tool is not in use. Price, 25c.

Magic Weeder. One rigid and two spring teeth, wood handle. Price, 25c.

Magic Weeder. Four spring teeth, short handle. Price, 45c.

Magic Weeder. Four spring teeth, 42 inch handle. Price, 95c.

Excelsior Weeder and Hand Cultivator. Price, 20c.

Cooper Hose Mender. Made of heavy brass. Will not leak or pull out. Two sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Price, 10c each.

Pruning Shears

No. 65. California Pattern. Highest grade polished and tempered steel blade rivetted to handle; double flat brass spring; bolt has adjusting nut and regulating ratchet. 9 inches long, full polished. Price, \$2.00.

No. 50. Same as No. 65 except that it is dead black and has no regulating nut. Price, \$1.00.

No. 70. Polished straw color, tempered crucible steel blade fastened to handle by two screws. End fastening clip. Bolt has adjusting nut and regulating ratchet. Blue steel volute spring. Price, \$1.75.

No. 105. Entirely drop-forged from high grade tool steel; full polished with handle-shaped, long bevelled blades; spring, especially designed coil and grooved wheel type, wheel operating on raised track. 8 inches. Price, \$3.25.

General Purpose Snips. Handy around house, garden or greenhouse. Good quality, 2 inch cut. Price, \$1.00; good quality, 3 inch cut. Price, \$2.00.

Ladies Rose Shears. Full polished and Nickel plated; cuts rose and holds stem; end fastening clip, volute spring. Price, \$1.75.

Grass Edging Shears. Various sizes. \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Grass Shears. Price 50c to \$1.00.

Hedge Shears. Price, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Grass Hooks. Price 50c and 75c.

Garden and Transplanting Trowels. Price, 25c to \$1.00.

Grass Hooks. English Rivet Back. Price, 50c and 75c.

Lawn Scythes. English Rivet Back. 32 and 36 inch. Price, \$3.00.

Scuffle or Push Hoes, Price 75c and \$1.00.

Genuine Talacre Scotch Scythe Stones .Price, 25c.

Garden Lines. Braided, any length. Price, 40c for 48 feet.

Line Reels. Price, 60c.

Garden Dibble. For planting or transplanting, Has hardened steel point. Price 60c.

Draw Hoe. Superior Quality. Price, 75c and \$1.00.

Rakes. Steel Bow. Steel teeth. 12 teeth, \$1.00; 14 teeth, \$1.25.

Spades; Square or Shovel point. Superior quality. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Spading Forks. Best quality. 4 tine, \$2.00; 5 tine, \$2.25.

BABY CHICK PRICE LIST FOR 1923

Subject to Change Without Notice

	Lots of 6-25	Lots of 25-50	Lots of 50-100	100 Over
White Leghorns.....	\$0.18	\$0.17	\$0.16	\$0.14
Brown Leghorns.....	.18	.17	.16	.14
Buff Leghorns.....	.19	.18	.17	.15
Barred Rox.....	.20	.19	.18	.16
White Rox.....	.22	.21	.20	.18
Buff Rox.....	.24	.23	.22	.20
R. I. Reds.....	.21	.20	.19	.17
White Wyandottes ..	.22	.21	.20	.18
Black Minorcas20	.19	.18	.16
Anconas.....	.20	.19	.18	.16
Buff Orpingtons.....	.26	.25	.24	.22
White Orpingtons26	.25	.24	.22
White Langshangs.....	.36	.35	.34	.32

BABY CHICK FEED

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed, 2½ lb. pkg. 20c;
5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.90.

Baby Chick Grain Feed (all grain).....	}	At Market Price
Baby Chick Grit.....		
Baby Chick Charcoal.....		
Baby Chick Ground Bone.....		

BABY CHICK FEEDERS AND DRINKING FOUNTS

Oakes 10 Hole Chick Feeder.....	\$0.25
Oakes 20 Hole Chick Feeder.....	.50
Moe's Round Chick Feeder, Pint.....	.30
Junior Chick Feeder, 12 inch.....	.40
Junior Chick Feeder, 20 inch.....	.60
Norwich Chick Feeder.....	.75
Three compartment Chick Grit Box.....	.70
Chick Mash Hopper.....	1.50
Star Drinking Fount (for Mason Jar).....	.15
Keystone Drop Bottom Fount, 1 Quart.....	.55
Keystone Drop Bottom Fount, 2 Quart.....	.85
Cone Shape Drinking Fount, 1 Quart.....	.25
Peerless Chick Fount, 1 Quart.....	.40

BABY CHICK REMEDIES

Lee's Germozone, 12 oz. bottle.....	\$0.75
Lee's Germozone, 32 oz. bottle.....	1.50
Lee's Germozone, 1 gallon bottle.....	4.50
Lee's Germozone Tablets.....	.75
Lee's White Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.50
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Tablets.....	.25
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Tablets.....	.50
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.25
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy.....	.50
Conkey's Lice Fix.....	.25
Conkey's Lice Fix.....	.50
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 1 oz.....	.10
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 3 oz.....	.25

